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THE ACT
FOR
THE REGULATION
OF
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS
IN
England and Wales.

6 WILLIAM IV, CAP. LXXVI.

WITH A COMPLETE INDEX AND NOTES,
PRACTICAL AND EXPLANATORY;

ALSO

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL,

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 11, 1835,

FOR DELAYING CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS DIRECTED BY THE ACT TO BE DONE,

AND

THE REASONS GIVEN IN THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, FOR SEVERAL OF THE
PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

BY

HENRY S. CHAPMAN, ESQ.

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ANNO QUINTO ET SEXTO

GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXVI.

An Act to provide for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales.

[Royal Assent given, September 9, 1835.]

PREAMBLE.— REPEAL OF ALL ACTS, CHARTERS, AND CUSTOMS
INCONSISTENT WITH THIS ACT.

WHEREAS divers bodies corporate at sundry times have been constituted within the cities, towns and boroughs of England and Wales, to the intent that the same might for ever be and remain well and quietly governed: And it is expedient that the charters by which the said bodies corporate are constituted, should be altered in the manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of all laws, statutes, and usages, and so much of all royal and other charters, grants, and letters patent now in force relating to the several boroughs named in the schedule (A) and (B) to this Act annexed, or to the inhabitants thereof, or to the several bodies or reputed bodies corporate named in the said schedules, or any of them, as are inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and annulled.

RESERVATION OF ALL RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AND BENEFICIAL
EXEMPTIONS TO FREEMEN, THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN.

II. And whereas in divers cities, towns and boroughs the common lands and public stock of such cities, towns

and boroughs, and the rents and profits thereof, have been held and applied for the particular benefit of the citizens, freemen and burgesses of the said cities, towns and boroughs respectively, or of certain of them, or of the widows or kindred of them, or certain of them, and have not been applied to public purposes: Be it therefore enacted, that every person who now is or hereafter may be an inhabitant of any borough, and also every person who has been admitted or who might hereafter have been admitted a freeman or burgess of any borough if this act had not been passed, or who now is or hereafter may be the wife or widow, or son or daughter of any freeman or burgess, or who may have espoused or may hereafter espouse the daughter, or widow of any freeman or burgess, or who has been, or may hereafter be, bound an apprentice, shall have and enjoy and be entitled to acquire and enjoy the same share and benefit of the lands, tenements and hereditaments, and of the rents and profits thereof, and of the common lands and public stock of any borough or body corporate, and of any lands, tenements and hereditaments, and any sum or sums of money, chattels, securities for money, or other personal estate, of which any person or any body corporate, may be seised or possessed in whole or in part, for any charitable uses or trusts, as fully and effectually, and for such time and in such manner, as he or she by any statute, charter, bye-law, or custom in force at the time of passing this act might or could have had, acquired or enjoyed in case this act had not been passed:* Provided always,

* This clause was partly added by the Lords. From this word, "Provided," to the end of the clause, the Commons added the included provisions, and struck out words exempting certain parties from the payment of tolls, for the following reasons:—

"1. Because it appears to the Commons, that after affording full protection and security to all existing interests, the perpetuation of this right is not demanded by any acknowledged principle.

"2. Because the perpetuation of this exemption is in contravention of principles laid down in the bill, and agreed to by the Lords themselves, who, in consenting to the 14th clause, by which all exclusive rights of trading are abolished at once and without compensation, have admitted the justice of dealing with analogous cases in reference to the common good.

"3. Because in the exemption from corporate toll is perpetuated a most grievous inequality and injustice, by which one merchant or

that the total amount to be divided amongst the persons whose rights are herein reserved in this behalf, shall not exceed the surplus which shall remain after payment of the interest of all lawful debts chargeable upon the real or personal estate out of which the sums so to be divided have arisen, together with the salaries of municipal officers, and all other lawful expenses which, on the fifth day of June, were defrayed out of or chargeable upon the same: Provided also, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to apply to any claim, right or title of any burgesses or freemen, or of any person to any discharge or exemption from any tolls or dues levied wholly or in part, by or to the use or benefit, of any borough or body corporate; and that after the passing of this act no person shall have or be entitled to claim thenceforward any discharge or exemption from any tolls or dues lawfully levied, in whole or in part, by or to the

trader, being a freeman, maintains an unfair competition with his rival in industry.

“4. Because it not only perpetuates but greatly aggravates this evil, the powers of admission to corporate bodies by grant, redemption, or purchase being abolished (§ 3.), a monopoly is created still more close and oppressive than any which has heretofore existed, and restraints and inequalities are imposed upon trade entailing consequences the most injurious to the commercial interests of the empire.

“5. Because the amendment seems to deny the possibility of any future reduction, extinction, or altered appropriation of these tolls and local dues, even by the supreme power of the state.

“6. Because the introduction of this amendment would seem to sanction the indefensible hypothesis, that whilst a majority of the corporate body may, by a surrender of its charter, not only abandon all existing rights, but effectually bar all future interests, it is not competent for Parliament ever, after giving the fullest protection to existing interests, to deal with future and contingent claims, with a view to the prosperity of the corporation itself, and the well-being of the whole community.

“7. Because all these evils are still further aggravated by the omission of the 13th section of the bill as sent up by the Commons, by which the town councils were authorised to purchase and redeem these peculiar rights for an adequate pecuniary compensation.

“For these, as well as for divers other weighty reasons, in justice to the trading and commercial interests of the community, in vindication of the supreme authority of the legislature, in relief of the subject, and in strict accordance with the principle admitted by the Lords in their adoption of section 14, the Commons feel it to be their imperative duty to disagree with so much of this amendment as perpetuates the exemption from the payment of tolls.”

use of any body corporate, except as hereinafter is excepted: Provided nevertheless, that every person who, on the fifth day of June in this present year, was an inhabitant, or was or was entitled to be admitted a freeman or burgess of any borough, or who on the said fifth day of June was the wife or widow, son or daughter of any freeman or burgess of any borough, or who on the said fifth day of June was bound an apprentice, shall be entitled to have or acquire and enjoy the same discharge or exemption from any tolls or dues lawfully levied, in whole or in part, by or to the use of any borough or body corporate, as fully and for such time and in such sort as he or she, by any statute, charter, bye-law or custom in force on the said fifth day of June, might or would have had, acquired, and enjoyed the same, if this act had not been passed, and no further or otherwise: Provided also, that where, by any statute, charter, bye-law or custom in force within any borough at the time of passing this act, any person whose rights in this behalf are herein reserved would have been liable, in case this act had not been passed, to pay any fine, fee, or sum of money to any body corporate, or to any member, officer, or servant of any body corporate, in consideration of his freedom, or of his or her title to such rights as are herein reserved, no such person shall be entitled to have or claim any share or benefit in respect of the rights herein reserved as aforesaid, until he or she shall have paid the full amount of such fine, fee, or sum of money to the treasurer of such borough, appointed under the provisions of this act, on account of the borough fund, hereinafter mentioned: Provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to entitle any person to any share or benefit of the rights herein reserved, who shall not have first fulfilled every condition which, if this act had not passed, would have been a condition precedent to his or her being entitled to the benefit of such rights, so far as the same is capable of being fulfilled according to the provisions of this act, or to strengthen, confirm or affect any claim, right or title of any burgesses or freemen of any borough or body corporate, or of any person, to the benefit of any such rights as are hereinbefore reserved, but the same in every case

may be brought in question, impeached and set aside, in like manner as if this act had not been passed.

NO FREEDOM TO BE ACQUIRED BY GIFT OR PURCHASE.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act no person shall be elected, made or admitted a burgess or freeman of any borough, by gift or purchase.

RESERVATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE TO FREEMEN.

IV. And whereas the right of voting in the election of members to serve in parliament, was by an act passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act to amend the representation of the people of England and Wales" preserved to all persons who then were or thereafter might become freemen or burgesses of any city or borough, subject to the conditions and provisions in that act contained: Be it therefore enacted, that every person who, if this act had not been passed, would have enjoyed, as a burgess or freeman, or might hereafter have acquired, in respect of birth or servitude, as a burgess or freeman, the right of voting in the election of a member or members to serve in parliament for any city or borough, shall be entitled to enjoy or acquire such right of voting as fully as if this act had not been passed; and the town clerk of every city or borough returning a member or members to parliament shall at all times hereafter do and perform all things appertaining to the due registration of the freemen or burgesses of such city or borough according to the provisions of the said act.

FREEMEN'S ROLL TO BE MADE OUT AND KEPT BY THE TOWN CLERK.

V. And be it enacted, that the town clerk of every borough shall, on or before the first day of December next, make out a list, to be called "the freeman's roll," of all persons who at the time of the passing of this act shall have been admitted as burgesses or freemen of such borough; and that whenever any person shall hereafter become entitled to be admitted a burgess or freeman for the purposes aforesaid of such borough in respect of birth, servitude, or marriage, and shall claim to be admitted

accordingly, the mayor of such borough shall examine into such claim, and upon such claim being established, every such person shall thereupon be admitted and enrolled by the town clerk of such borough upon the free-men's roll; and the town clerk shall keep a true copy of such roll, to be perused by any person without payment of any fee at all reasonable times, and shall deliver a copy thereof to any person requiring the same, on payment of a reasonable price for such copy.

CORPORATIONS TO BE STYLED MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES.

VI. And be it enacted, that after the first election of councillors under this act in any borough, the body or reputed body corporate named in the said schedules, in connexion with such borough, shall take and bear the name of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of such borough, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law, by the council hereinafter mentioned of such borough, to do and suffer all acts which now lawfully they and their successors respectively may do and suffer by any name or title of incorporation; and the mayor of each of the said boroughs shall be capable in law to do and suffer all acts which the chief officer of such borough may now lawfully do and suffer, so far as the same respectively are not altered or annulled by the provisions of this act.

BOUNDARIES OF CERTAIN BOROUGHS TO BE THOSE SETTLED BY 2 AND 3 WILLIAM 4 C. 64.—BOUNDARIES OF OTHER BOROUGHS TO REMAIN UNTIL ALTERED BY PARLIAMENT.

VII. And be it enacted, that after the passing of this act the metes and bounds of the several boroughs named in the first section of the said schedules (A.) and (B.) for the purposes of this act shall be the same as the limits thereof respectively settled and described in an act passed in the second and third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act to settle and describe the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs in England and Wales, so far as respects the election of members to serve in parliament;" and the metes and bounds of the several boroughs named in the second section of the said schedules for the purposes of this act, shall be and remain as the same are now taken to be, until such

time as parliament shall otherwise direct: Provided nevertheless, that notwithstanding anything herein contained no parish or place, or part of any parish or place, which is detached from the main part of such borough or county, of a city or town corporate, shall after the passing of this act be included within any such borough or county; and, subject to this provision, the metes and bounds of every such borough and county shall include the whole of the liberties of such borough or county by land and by water, as the same now are or are taken to be.

EVERY PLACE INCLUDED WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF A BOROUGH TO BE PART OF SUCH BOROUGH.—PARTS CUT OFF FROM THE BOROUGH TO BE DECLARED PART OF ADJOINING COUNTY.

VIII. And be it enacted, that every place and precinct which shall be included within the metes and bounds of any borough as hereinbefore provided, and none other, shall be part of such borough, and in those boroughs which are counties of themselves shall be part of such county and of none other; and in every case in which the metes and bounds of any borough or county under the provisions of this act shall not include any place or precinct which, before the passing of this act, was part of such borough or county, such place or precinct shall thenceforward be taken to be part of the county wherein such place or precinct is situated, or with which it has the longest common boundary: Provided nevertheless, that if any such place or precinct shall have been liable before the passing of this act to contribute to any rate made for the purpose of satisfying any lawful debt to which the rate-payers of such borough or county were liable to contribute before the passing of this act, and in case any difference shall arise concerning the proportion of such debt as ought therefore to be paid and contributed in respect of such place or precinct, it shall be lawful for the senior justice of assize for the county of which such place or precinct shall thenceforward be taken to be part, on his circuit, on the application of the council of such borough, or of the chairman of a public meeting of the rate-payers of such place or precinct, to appoint, by writing under his hand, a barrister not having any interest in the question, to arbitrate between the

parties, and by his award under his hand and seal to assess the proportion, if any, of such debt as ought therefore to be paid and contributed in respect of such place or precinct; and such arbitrator shall also assess the costs of the arbitration, and shall direct by whom and in what proportion and out of what fund the same shall be paid, and such rate as aforesaid shall continue to be levied by warrant of the council of such borough, and paid by such place or precinct, as if this act had not passed, until such proportion shall have been fully paid and satisfied to the treasurer of the borough, and no longer: Provided nevertheless, that every county gaol, house of correction or lunatic asylum, court of justice, or judge's lodging, which at the time of the passing of this act is taken to be for any purpose within any county, shall still, for all such purposes, be taken to be within such county; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

OCCUPIERS OF HOUSES AND SHOPS RATED FOR THREE YEARS TO THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, ENTITLED TO BE BURGESSES, IF RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDERS WITHIN SEVEN MILES.—ALIENS OR PERSONS WHO HAVE RECEIVED PAROCHIAL RELIEF NOT TO BE ENROLLED.

IX. And be it enacted, that every male person of full age, who, on the last day of August in any year, shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, within any borough during that year and the whole of each of the two preceding years, and also during the time of such occupation shall have been an inhabitant house-holder within the said borough, or within seven miles of the said borough, shall, if duly enrolled in that year according to the provisions hereinafter contained, be a burgess of such borough and member of the body corporate of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, of such borough: Provided always, that no such person shall be so enrolled in any year, unless he shall have been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor of the parish wherein such premises are situated during the time of his occupation as aforesaid, and unless he shall have paid on or before the last day of August as aforesaid, all such rates, including therein all borough

rates, if any, directed to be paid under the provisions of this act, as shall have become payable by him in respect of the said premises, except such as shall become payable within six calendar months next before the said last day of August: Provided also, that the premises in respect of the occupation of which any person shall have been so rated, need not be the same premises or in the same parish, but may be different premises in the same parish or in different parishes: Provided also, that no person being an alien shall be so enrolled in any year, and that no person shall be so enrolled in any year who within twelve calendar months next before the said last day of August, shall have received parochial relief or other alms, or any pension or charitable allowance from any fund intrusted to the charitable trustees of such borough hereinafter mentioned: Provided that in every case provided in this act the distance of seven miles shall be computed by the nearest public road or way by land or water.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE OR INSTRUCTION IN ENDOWED SCHOOLS NOT TO
BE A CAUSE OF DISQUALIFICATION.

X. And be it enacted, that no medical or surgical assistance given by the charitable trustees of any borough shall be taken to be such charitable allowance as shall disqualify any person from being enrolled a burgess as aforesaid, nor shall any person be so disqualified by reason that any child of such person shall have been admitted and taught within any public or endowed school.

OCCUPIERS MAY CLAIM TO BE RATED.

XI. And be it enacted, that in every borough it shall be lawful for any person occupying any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, to claim to be rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such premises, whether the landlord shall or shall not be liable to be rated to the relief of the poor in respect thereof; and upon such occupier so claiming and actually paying or tendering the full amount of the last made rate then payable in respect of such premises, the overseers of the parish in which such premises are situate are hereby required to put the name of such occupier upon the rate for the time being;

and in case such overseer shall neglect or refuse so to do, such occupier shall nevertheless, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to have been rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such premises, from the period at which the rate shall have been made in respect of which he shall have so claimed to be rated as aforesaid: Provided always, that where by virtue of any act of parliament the landlord shall be liable to the payment of the rate for the relief of the poor in respect of any premises occupied by his tenant, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to vary or discharge the liability of such landlord, but in case the tenant who shall have been rated for such premises in consequence of any such claim as aforesaid shall make default in the payment of the poor's rate payable in respect thereof, such landlord shall be and remain liable for the payment thereof in the same manner as if he alone had been rated in respect of the premises so occupied by his tenant.

IN CASE OF TITLES BY DESCENT, &c., HOW THE OCCUPATION IS TO
BE RECKONED.

XII. And be it enacted, that where any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, in any borough shall come to any person by descent, marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice, or office, such person shall be entitled to reckon the occupancy and rating, in respect of the occupancy thereof by the person from or by whom such house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, shall have so come to him, as his own occupancy and rating conjointly with the time during which he shall have since occupied and been rated for the same, and shall be entitled to be enrolled a burgess in respect of such successive occupancy and rating, provided he shall be otherwise qualified as herein provided.

NO NEW BURGESSES TO BE ADMITTED WHO ARE NOT QUALIFIED
UNDER THIS ACT.

XIII. And be it enacted, that after the passing of this act no person shall be enrolled a burgess of any borough for the purpose of enjoying the rights conferred for the first time by this act, in respect of any title other than

by occupancy and payment of rates within such borough, according to the meaning and provisions of this act.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS OF TRADING ABOLISHED.

XIV. And whereas in divers cities, towns, and boroughs, a certain custom hath prevailed, and certain bye-laws have been made, that no person, not being free of a city, town, or borough, or of certain guilds, mysteries, or trading companies, within the same, or some or one of them, shall keep any shop or place for putting to show or sale any or certain wares or merchandize by way of retail or otherwise, or use any or certain trades, occupations, mysteries, or handicrafts, for hire, gain, or sale, within the same: Be it enacted, that, notwithstanding any such custom or bye-law, every person in any borough may keep any shop for the sale of all lawful wares and merchandizes by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupation, mystery and handicraft, for hire, gain, sale or otherwise, within any borough.

OVERSEERS TO MAKE LISTS OF ALL PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE BURGESSES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PARISHES.

XV. And be it enacted, that on the fifth day of September in every year,* the overseers of the poor of every parish wholly or in part within any borough, shall make out an alphabetical list, to be called "the burgess list," according to the form number 1, in the schedule (D.) to this act annexed, of all persons who shall be entitled to be enrolled in the burgess roll of that year, according to the provisions of this act, in respect of property within such parish; and the overseers shall sign such burgess lists, and shall deliver the same to the town clerk of the

* By an order in council, under the provisions of the 140th section, overseers are directed to make out this list on the 7th day of November in this year (1835), and they are to keep a copy to be perused at reasonable hours, between the 7th of November and the 17th of November in this year, instead of the time between the 5th and the 15th of September. And town clerks are to have copies of such lists made, and to have the same this year fixed in conspicuous places, as directed by this section, on every day of the week next preceding the 17th of November in this year, instead of the week next preceding the 15th of September. —See the order at the end of this act.

borough on the said fifth day of September in every year, and shall keep a true copy of such lists, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours between the fifth and the fifteenth days of September in every year; and the town clerk shall forthwith cause copies to be printed of all overseer's lists delivered to him, and shall deliver a copy of all such lists to any person requiring the same, on payment of a reasonable price for each copy; and shall cause a copy of all such lists to be fixed on or near the outer door of the Town Hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within the borough, on every day during the week next preceding the fifteenth day of September in every year.*

AS TO BOROUGHES IN WHICH THERE IS NO TOWN CLERK.—AS TO PRECINCTS, &c. WHERE THERE ARE NO OVERSEERS.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in any borough in which there shall be no town clerk, or in

* The lords added to this clause a direction respecting the formation of a list of persons whom they directed should be qualified to be councillors, distinct from the burgess list, which was struck out by the Commons, for these reasons:—

“1. Because the establishment of such a list as is here contemplated is calculated to produce jealousies and strifes in the several cities and boroughs, and thus to impede the quiet and good government thereof.

“2. Because the qualification by estate, as proposed to be verified by claim, and proof before a court appointed for that purpose, would lead either to an annual inquisition of the most hateful kind into the private affairs of the inhabitants of the town, and particularly vexatious to persons engaged in commerce and trade, or to unfounded imputation, against those who would be deterred by such an inquisition from claiming to be inserted on the list, that they are not possessed of the necessary qualifications.

“3. Because the list of the sixth part of the constituency, consisting of the highest rate-payers, will frequently be found to include persons who, from their avocations, habits, and pursuits, are the least eligible to fill the offices of town councillors, and may exclude others who are well fitted and qualified for the performance of municipal duties.

“4. Because the Commons, although they are prepared to admit a qualification for councillors in another shape, are of opinion that the principle of qualification for councillors is liable to grave and sound objections, and are unwilling to aggravate these objections by placing in a separate and almost hostile position the lists of persons qualified to vote as electors, and those who can alone attain the honour and trust of being members of the governing body.”

which the town clerk shall be dead or incapable of acting, all matters by this act required to be done by and with regard to the town clerk shall be done by and with regard to the person executing duties in such borough similar to those of town clerk, and if there be no such person, or if such person shall be dead or incapable of acting, then by and with regard to such fit person as the Mayor of such borough shall appoint in that behalf: Provided always, that every precinct or place, whether extra-parochial or otherwise, which shall have no overseers, shall, for the purpose of making out such lists as aforesaid, be deemed within the parish adjoining thereto, such parish being wholly or in part situate within the same borough as such precinct or place; and if such precinct or place shall adjoin two or more parishes so situate as aforesaid, it shall be deemed to be within the least populous of such parishes, according to the last census for the time being; and the overseers of the poor of every such parish shall insert in the list for their parish the names of all persons who would have been entitled to be inserted in the list for such precinct or place, if such precinct or place had had overseers or been rated to the maintenance of the poor.

PERSONS OMITTED FROM THE OVERSEERS' LISTS TO GIVE NOTICE TO THE TOWN CLERK.—NOTICES AS TO PERSONS NOT ENTITLED TO BE RETAINED IN THE LISTS.—LISTS OF CLAIMANTS, AND OF PERSONS OBJECTED TO, TO BE PUBLISHED, &c.

XVII. And be it enacted, that every person whose name shall have been omitted in any such burgess list, and who shall claim to have his name inserted therein, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September in every year, give notice thereof to the town clerk in writing, according to the form No. 2, in the said schedule (D.), or to the like effect; and every person whose name shall have been inserted in any burgess list for any borough may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained in the burgess list for the same borough, and every person so objecting shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September* in every year, give to the town clerk of

*By order of council, the 17th of November in this year (1835), is substituted for the 15th of September.

such borough, and also give to the person objected to, or leave at the premises for which he shall appear to be rated in the burgess list, notice thereof in writing, according to the form No. 3, in the said schedule (D.) or to the like effect; and every town clerk shall include the names of all persons so claiming to be inserted on the burgess list, in a list, according to the form No. 4 in the said schedule (D.), and shall include the names of all persons so objected to as not entitled to be retained on the burgess list, in a list, according to the form No. 5 in the said schedule (D.), and shall cause copies of such several lists to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within such borough during the eight days next preceding the first day of October* in every year; and the town clerk shall likewise keep a copy of the names of all persons so claiming as aforesaid, and also a copy of the names of all persons so objected to as aforesaid, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the eight days, Sunday excepted, next preceding the first day of October† in every year, and shall deliver a copy of each of such lists to any person requiring the same, on payment of a sum not exceeding one shilling for each copy.

MAYOR AND ASSESSORS TO REVISE LISTS, AND, UPON DUE PROOF,
TO INSERT AND EXPUNGE NAMES.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that the Mayor and the two Assessors hereinafter mentioned, to be chosen in every year by the burgesses of every borough, shall hold an open court within such borough, for the purpose of revising the said burgess lists, at some time between the first day of October‡ inclusive, and the fifteenth day of October inclusive, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and every succeeding year, having first

* This year the eight days next preceding the 1st of December are to be substituted for the eight days next preceding the 1st of October.

† The same days mentioned in the preceding note are directed by the order of council, to be this year substituted for those mentioned in this part of the clause.

‡ The days between the 1st and the 15th of December, are to be this year substituted for the days between the 1st and the 15th of October.

given three clear days' notice of the holding of such court, to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within the borough; and the town clerk of every such borough shall, at the opening of the court, produce the said lists, and a copy of the lists of the persons claiming, and of the persons objected to, so made out as aforesaid; and the overseers, vestry clerks and collectors of poor's rates of every parish, wholly or in part within every such borough, shall attend the court, and shall answer upon oath all such questions as the court may put to them or any of them touching any matter necessary for revising the burgess lists; and the mayor shall insert in such lists the name of every person who shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the court, to be entitled to be inserted therein, according to the provisions of this act, and shall retain on the said lists the names of all persons to whom no objection shall have been duly made, and shall also retain on the said lists the name of every person who shall have been objected to by any person, unless the party so objecting shall appear by himself, or by some one on his behalf, in support of such objection; and where the name of any person inserted in any one of the said lists shall have been duly objected to, and the person objecting shall appear, by himself or by some one on his behalf, in support of such objection, the court shall require proof of the qualification of the person so objected to; and in case the qualification of such person shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the court, the mayor shall expunge the name of every such person from the said lists, and he shall also expunge from the said lists the name of every person who shall be proved to the court to be dead, and shall correct any mistake or supply any omission which shall be proved to the court to have been made in any of the said lists in respect of the name or place of abode of any person who shall be included in any such list, or in respect of the local description of his property: Provided always, that no person's name shall be inserted by the mayor in any such list, or shall be expunged therefrom, except in the case of death, unless notice shall have been given, as is hereinbefore required in each of the said cases.

POWER TO MAYOR, &c. OF ADJOURNING, OF ADMINISTERING OATHS,
&c.—MAYOR SHALL SIGN THE LISTS IN OPEN COURT.

XIX. And be it enacted, that every mayor holding any court under this act for the revision of the said lists shall have power to adjourn the same from time to time, so that no such adjourned court shall be held after the fifteenth day of October in any year, and shall have power to require any overseer or person having the custody of any book containing any rate made for the relief of the poor during that or any preceding year, in any parish wholly or in part within the borough, to produce the same and allow the same to be inspected at any court to be held for revision of the burgess lists, and shall have power to administer an oath to the town clerk and to the overseers, and to all persons claiming to be inserted in or making objection to the omission or insertion of any name in any of the said lists, and to all persons objected to in any of such lists, and to all persons claiming to have any mistake in any of such lists corrected, and to all witnesses who may be tendered or examined on either side; and the mayor and assessors shall, upon the hearing in open court, determine upon the validity of such claims and objections, and the mayor shall, in open court, write his initials against the names respectively struck out or inserted, and against any part of the said lists in which any mistakes shall have been corrected, and shall sign his name to every page of the several lists so settled.

BARRISTERS TO BE APPOINTED TO REVISE LISTS IN THE FIRST YEAR.

XX. And be it enacted, that the senior judge, or in case of his absence from the kingdom, the next judge in the commission of assize for the summer circuit in this year for every county shall, before the last day of September in this year, appoint so many barristers as the said judge shall deem necessary to revise the list of burgesses of every borough in or adjoining to such county; and the town and county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull shall for this purpose be considered as next adjoining to the county of York, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed and town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne as next adjoining to the county of Northumberland,

and the city and county of the city of Bristol as next adjoining to the county of Somerset; and the said judge shall have power to appoint one or more barristers to revise the lists for the same borough, and the same barrister to revise the lists of more than one borough; and the barrister so appointed to any borough shall for that purpose, during this year, be in the place and stead of the mayor and assessors of such borough, and shall revise the lists of burgesses in this year in the manner hereinbefore enacted concerning the mayor and assessors in every succeeding year; and if it shall be made to appear to the said judge that for any cause such lists cannot be revised within the period directed by this act, it shall be lawful for such judge, and he is hereby required to appoint one or more barristers to act in the place of or in addition to those originally appointed; and every such barrister so subsequently appointed shall have the same power as if originally appointed; and every barrister appointed to revise any lists under this act shall be paid at the rate of five guineas for every day that he shall be so employed, over and above his travelling and other expenses; and every such barrister, after the termination of his last sitting, shall lay or cause to be laid before the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being a statement of the number of days during which he shall have been so employed in each borough, and an account of the travelling and other expenses incurred by him in respect of such employment; and the said lords commissioners shall make an order for the amount to be paid to such barrister out of the consolidated fund: Provided nevertheless, that as soon as a council shall be chosen in any borough under the provisions of this act, the said lords commissioners shall make an order on the council of such borough for the amount of daily salary hereinbefore enacted to be paid to such barrister during the time that he shall have been employed in revising the lists of such borough; and the council of such borough shall forthwith cause the same to be repaid to the said lords commissioners out of the borough fund of such borough; and the same, if not paid, shall be deemed to be a debt due to his Majesty, and recoverable as such.

AFFIRMATION MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR OATH.

XXI. And be it enacted, that every person authorized by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, shall make such affirmation in every case in which by this act an oath is required to be taken ; and if any person taking any oath required by this act, or making any affirmation instead of taking such oath, shall wilfully swear or affirm falsely, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished accordingly.

REVISED BOROUGH LIST TO BE KEPT BY THE TOWN CLERK, AND COPIED INTO BOOKS, WITH THE NAMES NUMBERED.—SUCH BOOK TO BE THE ROLL OF BURGESSES ENTITLED TO VOTE.—NO STAMP DUTY PAYABLE ON ENROLMENT.

XXII. And be it enacted, that the burgess list, so revised and signed as last aforesaid, shall be delivered by the mayor to the town clerk of such borough, who shall keep the same, and shall cause the said burgess lists to be fairly and truly copied into one general alphabetical list in a book to be by him provided for that purpose, with every name therein numbered, beginning the numbers from the first name, and continuing them in a regular series to the last name, and shall cause such books to be* completed on or before the twenty-second day of October in every year, and shall deliver such books, together with the lists, at the expiration of his office, to the person succeeding him in such office ; and every such book in which the said burgess lists shall have been copied shall be the burgess roll of the burgesses of such borough entitled to vote, after the passing of this act, in the choice of the councillors, assessors, and auditors, of such borough, as hereinafter mentioned, at any election which may take place in such borough between the first day of November inclusive, in the year wherein such burgess roll shall have been made, and the first day of November† in the succeeding year ; provided that no stamp duty shall be payable in respect of the admission, registry, or enrolment, of any burgess, according to the provisions of this act.

* By order in council, the 22nd day of December is this year substituted for the 22nd day of October.

† See section 30, below.

COPIES OF THE BURGESS ROLL TO BE PRINTED FOR SALE.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the town clerk of every borough shall cause to be written or printed copies of the burgess roll in every year, and shall deliver such copies to all persons applying for the same, on payment of a reasonable price for each copy; and the monies arising from the sale thereof, and of the overseers' lists, and of the lists of claims and objections as aforesaid, shall be paid over to the treasurer of such borough, and shall be applied by him in aid of the borough fund hereinafter mentioned.

EXPENSES OF OVERSEERS, HOW TO BE DEFRAIDED.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that the said council of every borough shall take an account of the reasonable expenses incurred by the overseers of the poor in carrying into effect the several provisions of this act so far as relates to the said lists, and shall order the treasurer of the said borough to pay the same out of the borough fund of the said borough.

MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS, TO BE CHOSEN IN EVERY BOROUGH, WHO TOGETHER SHALL CONSTITUTE THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH.

XXV. And be it enacted, that in every borough shall be elected, at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned one fit person, who shall be and be called "The Mayor" of such borough; and a certain number of fit persons, who shall be and be called "Aldermen" of such borough, and a certain number of other fit persons, who shall be and be called "The Councillors" of such borough; and such mayor, aldermen, and councillors, for the time being shall be and be called "The Council" of such borough; and the number of persons so to be elected councillors of such borough shall be the number of persons in that behalf mentioned in conjunction with the name of such borough in the schedules (A.) and (B.) to this act annexed; and the number of persons so to be elected aldermen shall be one-third of the number of persons so to be elected councillors; and on the 9th day of November* in the present year the councillors first

* By order in council, the 31st day of December is this year substituted for the 9th of November.

to be elected under the provisions of this act, and on the 9th day of November in the year 1838, and in every third succeeding year, the council for the time being of every borough, shall elect from the councillors, or from the persons qualified to be councillors, the aldermen of such borough, or so many as shall be needed to supply the places of those who shall then go out of office, according to the provisions hereinafter contained; and that upon the 9th day of November, in the year 1838, and in every third succeeding year, one half of the number appointed as aforesaid to be the whole number of the aldermen of every borough shall go out of office; and the councillors, immediately after the first election of aldermen, shall appoint who shall be the aldermen who shall go out of office in the year 1838, and thereafter those who shall go out of office shall always be those who have been aldermen the longest time without re-election: Provided always, that any aldermen so going out of office may be forthwith re-elected, if then qualified as herein provided: Provided also, that the aldermen so going out of office shall not be entitled to vote in the election of a new alderman.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN TO CONTINUE TO BE MEMBERS OF THE
COUNCIL DURING THEIR OFFICES.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that the mayor and aldermen shall, during their respective offices, continue to be members of the council of the borough, notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained as to councillors going out of office at the end of three years.*

* This clause was followed by one inserted by the Lords, securing to the aldermen appointed before the passing of this act, their offices for life. The Commons disagreed to it for these reasons:—

“Because, 1st, the Commons consider this amendment to be wholly inconsistent and irreconcilable with the general scope and object of the bill, the main principle of which is the total extinction of the vicious system of self-election, the establishment of an adequate check upon the conduct of the municipal councils by the constitutional agency of a popular constituency.

“Because, 2dly, as the Lords, by repealing and annulling all laws, statutes, and usages, royal and other charters and letters patent, inconsistent with the proposed bill, have sanctioned and admitted the principle that the present corporations stand in need of a comprehensive

FUTURE VACANCIES IN THE OFFICE OF ALDERMEN, HOW TO BE
FILLED UP.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that whenever any extraordinary vacancy shall take place in the office of alderman of any borough, the council of such borough shall, within ten days after such vacancy shall occur, on a day to be fixed by the mayor for such purpose, elect some other fit person to fill such vacancy either from the councillors, or from the persons qualified to be councillors; and in case any councillor shall be elected to fill the office of alderman, then the vacancy which will thereby be occasioned

and effective reform, to the intent that the several cities and towns shall for ever be and remain well and quietly governed, it appears to the Commons to be most inexpedient to entrust to the governing bodies of the existing corporations the uncontrolled right of selecting from among themselves one-fourth part of the new town councils.

“Because, 3rdly, as in the case of the councillors freely chosen by a majority of voices, the bill only confers a franchise enduring for a limited term of years, these clauses grant a life possession of franchise to aldermen nominated in the first instance by the governing bodies of the old corporations, and for whose capacity and trustworthiness the security derived from the choice, either direct or indirect, of a majority of the rated inhabitants, is not given.

“4th. Because, if the persons so chosen are such as would not have been excluded from the town council under the elective principle established in the bill as now returned by the Commons, the amendment of the Lords becomes wholly unnecessary; if otherwise, it will be injurious, by forcing into the town council, as aldermen for life, individuals not possessing the confidence of the communities over which they are called upon to preside.

“5th. Because it is difficult to the Commons to refer this amendment to any fixed or intelligible principle. It cannot be defended on the supposition that corporate rights and franchises are inviolable, and placed beyond the reach of legislative interference, for if such a principle were admissible, it would require a general saving of all the existing rights, which is not proposed in the Lords' amendments; neither can it be brought within the true principle of the bill, which assumes that a constitutional confidence may be reposed in the representative system as a provision for good government, and as a proper control over those who, as town councillors, may be entrusted with municipal duties.

“6th. Because the aldermen so nominated for life from the old corporations, must necessarily be regarded with jealousy and distrust by the elected councillors, as well as by the constituent body whose functions are superseded by these clauses, and thus strife and confusion will be engendered and perpetuated, the new councils will be divided into angry and conflicting parties, and the whole object contemplated by the bill, namely, a provision for the quiet and good government of the new corporations, will be effectually defeated.”

in the council shall be filled up at the time and in the manner hereinafter directed; and every person so elected an alderman to fill an extraordinary vacancy shall hold such office until the time when the person in the room of whom he was chosen would regularly have gone out of office, and he shall then go out of office, but may be re-elected, if then qualified, as herein provided.

WHO ARE NOT QUALIFIED TO BE CHOSEN MAYOR OR COUNCILLOR.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that no person being in holy orders, or being the regular minister of any dissenting congregation, shall be qualified to be elected or to be a councillor of any such borough, or an alderman of any such borough, nor shall any person be qualified to be elected or to be a councillor or an alderman of any such borough who shall not be entitled to be on the burgess list of such borough, nor unless he shall be seised or possessed of real or personal estate, or both, to the following amount; that is to say, in all boroughs directed by this act to be divided into four or more wards, to the amount of one thousand pounds, or be rated to the relief of the poor of such borough upon the annual value of not less than thirty pounds; and in all boroughs directed to be divided into less than four wards, or which shall not be divided into wards, to the amount of five hundred pounds, or be rated to the relief of the poor in such borough upon the annual value of not less than fifteen pounds, or during such time as he shall hold any office or place of profit other than that of mayor, in the gift or disposal of the council of such borough, or during such time as he shall have, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of such council; provided that no person shall be disqualified from being a councillor or alderman of any borough as aforesaid by reason of his being a proprietor or shareholder of any company which shall contract with the council of such borough for lighting or supplying with water, or insuring against fire, any part of such borough.

WHO SHALL VOTE IN THE ELECTION FOR COUNCILLORS.

XXIX. And be it enacted that every burgess of any borough who shall be enrolled on the burgess roll for the

time being of such borough, shall be entitled to vote in the election of councillors, and of the auditors and assessors hereinafter mentioned for such borough, and no person who shall not be enrolled in such burgess roll for the time being shall have any voice or be entitled to vote in any such election.

COUNCILLORS TO BE CHOSEN ON THE 1st NOVEMBER IN EVERY YEAR.

XXX. And be it enacted, that upon the first day* of November in every year the burgesses so enrolled in every borough shall openly assemble and elect from the persons qualified to be councillors, the councillors of such borough, or such part of them as shall be needed to supply the places of those who shall then go out of office: Provided nevertheless, that whenever any day by this act appointed for any purpose shall in any year happen on a Sunday, in every such case the business so appointed to be done shall take place on the Monday following.

ONE-THIRD PART OF THE COUNCIL TO GO OUT OF OFFICE
ANNUALLY.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that upon the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in every succeeding year, one-third part of the number appointed as aforesaid to be the whole number of the council of every borough shall go out of office; and in the said year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six those who shall go out of office shall be the councillors who were elected under the provisions of this act by the smallest numbers of votes in this present year, and in the next year, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, those who shall so go out of office shall be the councillors who were elected under the provisions of this act by the next smallest numbers of votes in this present year, the majority of the whole council always determining when the votes for any such persons shall have been equal, who shall be the persons so to go out of office; and thereafter those who shall so go out of office shall always be the

* By order in council, the 26th of November is this year substituted for the 1st of November.

councillors who have been for the longest time in office without re-election: Provided always, that any councillor so going out of office shall be capable of being forthwith re-elected, if then qualified, as herein provided.

ELECTIONS TO BE HELD BEFORE MAYOR AND ASSESSORS.—MODE OF VOTING.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that every election of councillors within any borough according to the provisions of this act shall be held before the mayor and assessors for the time being of such borough, except as herein is excepted; and the voting at every such election shall commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall finally close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and shall be conducted in manner following; (that is to say) every burgess entitled to vote in the election of councillors, may vote for any number of persons, not exceeding the number of councillors then to be chosen, by delivering to the mayor and assessors, or other presiding officer as hereinafter mentioned, a voting paper, containing the Christian names and surnames of the persons for whom he votes, with their respective places of abode and descriptions, such paper being previously signed with the name of the burgess voting, and with the name of the street, lane, or other place in which the property for which he appears to be rated on the burgess roll is situated.

POLLING BOOTHS TO BE PROVIDED.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that at every election in any borough, the mayor, if it shall appear to him expedient for taking the poll at such election, may cause booths to be erected or rooms to be hired and used as such booths for different parts of such borough, which may be situated either in one place or in several places, and shall be so divided and allotted into compartments as to the mayor shall seem most convenient; and the mayor shall appoint a clerk to take the poll at each compartment, and shall cause to be affixed on the most conspicuous part of each of the said booths the names of the parts for which such booth is respectively allotted; and no person shall be admitted to vote at any such election except at the booth allotted for the part wherein the house, warehouse, counting-house,

or shop occupied by him as described in the burgess roll may be; but in case no booth shall happen to be provided for any particular part as aforesaid, the votes of the persons voting in respect of property situate in any part so omitted may be taken at any of the said booths; and public notice of the situation, division, and allotments of the different booths shall be given two days before the commencement of the poll by the mayor; and in case the booths shall be situated in different places the mayor may appoint a deputy to preside at each place: Provided also, that no election shall be holden under this act in any borough in any church, chapel, or other place of public worship.

NO INQUIRY OF THE VOTER, EXCEPT AS TO HIS IDENTITY, AND WHETHER HE HAS VOTED BEFORE AT THE SAME ELECTION.—FORMS OF QUESTIONS AS TO THESE POINTS.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that no inquiry shall be permitted at any election as to the right of any person to vote as a burgess in any borough, except only as follows; (that is to say) that the mayor or other presiding officer shall, if required by any two burgesses entitled to vote in the same borough, put to any voter at the time of his delivering in his voting paper, and not afterwards, the following questions, or any of them, and no other:—

1. Are you the person whose name is signed as A. B. to the voting paper now delivered in by you?
2. Are you the person whose name appears as A. B. on the burgess roll now in force for this borough, being registered therein as rated for property described to be situated in _____? [Here specify the street, &c. as described in the burgess roll.]

3. Have you already voted at the present election ?
And no person required to answer any of the said questions shall be permitted or qualified to vote until he shall have answered the same ; and if any person shall wilfully make a false answer to any of the questions aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and may be indicted and punished accordingly.

RESULT OF ELECTION, HOW TO BE DECLARED.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the mayor and assessors shall examine the voting papers so delivered as aforesaid, for the purpose of ascertaining which of the several

persons voted for are elected ; and so many of such persons, being equal to the number of persons then to be chosen, as shall have the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed to be elected ; and in case of an equality in the number of votes for any two or more persons, the mayor and assessors, or any two of them, shall name from amongst those persons for whom the number of votes shall be equal so many as shall be necessary to complete the requisite number of persons to be chosen ; and the mayor shall cause the voting papers to be kept in the office of the town clerk during six calendar months at the least after every such election ; and the town clerk shall permit any burgess to inspect the voting papers of any year, on payment of one shilling for every search ; and the mayor shall publish a list of the names of the persons so elected not later than two of the clock in the afternoon of the day next but one following the day of such election, unless such day be Sunday, and then on the Monday following.

AN ALDERMAN TO BE CHOSEN TO PRESIDE AT ELECTION IN CASE
OF THE DEATH OR INABILITY OF THE MAYOR.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that if the mayor of any borough shall, at the time when it shall be necessary to execute the powers and duties herein provided with respect to elections, be dead, absent, or otherwise incapable of acting, the council of such borough shall forthwith elect one of the Aldermen* to execute all such powers and duties in the place of the mayor ; provided that in the first election of councillors and of auditors and assessors, as hereinafter provided, the mayor alone shall act with all the powers and duties hereinbefore enacted concerning the mayor and assessors jointly in such elections.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS AND ASSESSORS.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that on the first day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and in every succeeding year, the burgesses of every borough shall elect from the persons qualified to be councillors by a majority of votes two burgesses, who shall be and

* The word "Aldermen" was here inserted by the Commons, in order to carry into effect the amendment of the Lords.

be called auditors of such borough, and two burgesses, who shall be and be called assessors of such borough; and every such auditor and assessor shall continue in office until the first day of March in the year following his election; and the election of such auditors and assessors respectively shall be in form and manner hereinbefore provided for the election of councillors: Provided nevertheless, that in every such election of auditors or assessors no burgess shall vote for more than one person to be an auditor or assessor: Provided also, that no burgess shall be eligible to be or be elected such auditor or assessor as aforesaid who shall be of the council, or the town clerk, or treasurer of such borough.

EXISTING MAYORS AND COUNCILLORS TO GO OUT OF OFFICE ON
ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THIS ACT.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that after the declaration of the first election of the councillors under the provisions of this act in any borough, the mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen, and all other members of the common council or governing body of the body corporate, named in conjunction with such borough in the said schedules (A.) and (B.), by whatever name or style they may be known or called, then in office, shall go out of office, and their whole powers and duties shall cease: Provided nevertheless, that any of the persons so going out of office shall be eligible to be elected and appointed under the provisions of this act: Provided also, that such persons as are justices of the peace in any borough at the time of passing this act shall continue to have and exercise all the powers which at the time of passing this act they have as justices of the peace, until the 1st day of May, 1836, and no longer: Provided also, that in every borough in which by statute, charter, bye-law, or custom, any election is appointed to be holden between the day of the passing of this act* and the first day of May next, both inclusive, no such election shall be holden; but every person holding office in any borough on the day of the passing of this act, shall continue to hold such office, and to have all the powers, and be subject to all the duties, and be entitled to the same salary and fees of

* September the 9th, 1835.

such office as he would have had and been if elected to such office between the day of the passing of this act and the said first day of May, until the time provided by this act for him to go out of office ; any statute, charter, bye-law, or custom notwithstanding.*

WHERE BOROUGHs ARE TO BE DIVIDED INTO WARDS, THE BOUNDS OF THE WARDS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE BARRISTERS APPOINTED TO REVISE THE LISTS.

XXXIX. And whereas it is expedient that certain boroughs of large population should be divided into wards before any election of councillors for such boroughs should take place ; Be it therefore enacted, that every borough in the said schedule (A.) shall be divided into the number of wards mentioned in such schedule in conjunction with the name of such boroughs ; and that it shall be lawful for the barristers appointed in pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore contained to revise the burgess lists of any borough in the present year, and he or they is and are hereby required, within the space of six weeks next after the passing of this act, to determine and set out the extent, limits, and boundary lines of such wards, and what portions of such borough shall be included therein respec-

* The Commons gave the following reasons for not acceding to certain of the Lords' amendments of this clause :—

1st. Because the Commons are of opinion that the introduction into any town or borough of two distinct classes of justices of the peace acting under separate authorities, the one by charter, and the other in virtue of his Majesty's commission, is likely to produce civil dissensions, may interfere most essentially with the administration of justice, and impair the respect due to the authority of the law.

2nd. Because such enactment is unnecessary for any good purpose, as it would be manifestly the interest and duty of the advisers of the Crown, and also of the town councils, to avail themselves of the services and experience of the existing magistrates, where such magistrates are found to be really qualified, by character and knowledge, for performing the duties of justices of the peace.

3rd. Because if the proposed enactment is carried into general effect, it may in some cases continue in the commission of the peace corporate magistrates in whom the public cannot confide.

4th. Because it is inconsistent with the limitation imposed by the Lords in the application of a similar principle under which such only of the existing recorders as are possessed of a professional qualification are continued in office, whereas all chartered justices having life appointments are confirmed in their office without reference to any test of qualification whatsoever.

tively; and the copy of the particulars of such division shall be forthwith transmitted to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and if his Majesty, by advice of his privy council, shall approve such determination, shall be published in the 'London Gazette,' and another copy of such particulars shall be delivered to the town clerk of such borough, to be by him safely kept among the public documents of such borough; and every such borough shall, after such publication as aforesaid, be deemed to be divided into such wards as shall be so determined and set out as aforesaid, and such division shall continue and be in force until the same shall be altered by authority of parliament: Provided always, that if his Majesty, by advice of his privy council, shall not approve such determination, such publication as aforesaid shall nevertheless be made, and such division be in force for the purpose of any election under the provisions of this act, and until such time as his Majesty shall, by advice of his privy council, upon further information and report from such barristers, definitively approve the division of such borough into wards in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS FOR EACH WARD TO BE ASSIGNED,
THE BARRISTERS ACCORDING TO CERTAIN RULES.

XL. And be it enacted, that the said barrister or barristers shall, after the division of the borough into such number of wards as is directed by this act, apportion among the several wards of such borough the number of councillors mentioned in conjunction with the name of such borough in the said schedule (A.); and in assigning the number of councillors to each ward the said barrister or barristers shall, as far as in his or their judgment he or they may deem it to be practicable, have regard as well to the number of persons rated to the relief of the poor in such ward as to the aggregate amount of the sums at which all the said persons shall be so rated: Provided always, that the number of councillors assigned to each ward shall be a number divisible by three; and a copy of the particulars of the number of councillors so assigned to the several wards of the borough shall be forthwith transmitted to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of

state, and subject as aforesaid to the approval of his Majesty, by the advice of his privy council, shall be published in the London Gazette, and another copy of such particulars shall be delivered to the town clerk of the borough, to be by him safely kept among the public documents of such borough; and the number of councillors so assigned to each ward of such borough shall after such publication as aforesaid be the number to be elected in such ward, and shall so continue until the same shall be altered by authority of parliament. Provided always, that if his Majesty by the advice of his privy council, shall not approve the number of councillors so assigned to each ward, such publication shall nevertheless be made, and the number of councillors so assigned to each ward of such borough by such barrister shall be the number to be elected in such ward at any election of councillors under this act, until such time as his Majesty shall, by advice of his privy council upon further information and report from such barrister, definitively approve such assignment in manner hereinbefore mentioned.

APPORTIONMENT OF COUNCILLORS FOR EACH WARD IN WHICH THE
ANCIENT DIVISION IS ADHERED TO.

XLI. And whereas it may be convenient in divers boroughs to adhere in the division of the same into wards to the ancient division thereof into parishes or into districts under any local act, or to adapt such division to local circumstances, and such division so made might render difficult such apportionment of councillors as is hereinbefore directed; Be it therefore enacted, that in every such case the said barrister or barristers shall be empowered, at his or their discretion, subject as aforesaid to the approval of his Majesty, by the advice of his privy council to divide any borough in conjunction with the name of which, in the said schedule (A.), shall be mentioned any number of wards greater than two, into any number of wards more or less by one, than the number of wards mentioned in conjunction with the name of such borough in the said schedule.

POWER TO EXAMINE RATE BOOKS.

XLII. And be it enacted, that the said barrister or barristers shall have power to require any overseer or person

having the custody of any book containing any rate made for the relief of the poor, in any parish wholly or in part within any borough to be divided into wards, to produce such book before and allow the same to be inspected by the said barrister or barristers; and the said barrister or barristers shall have power to administer an oath to the overseers and to all other persons, who are hereby required to answer upon oath all such questions as the said barrister or barristers may put to them or any of them touching any matter which the said barrister or barristers may deem necessary for enabling them to execute the duties by this act imposed upon them.

COUNCILLORS AND ASSESSORS TO BE ELECTED IN WARDS BY THE
BURGESSES OF SUCH WARDS.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that in every case in which there shall be a division into wards of any borough, the burgesses of every such ward, and none other, shall on the day fixed for the first election of councillors separately elect from the persons qualified to be councillors, the whole number of councillors assigned to such ward respectively, and on the first day of November* in any subsequent year shall separately elect from the persons qualified to be councillors, one-third part of the whole number of councillors assigned to such ward, and on the first day of March next after the first election of councillors in such ward and in every subsequent year, shall separately elect from the persons qualified to be councillors two assessors for such ward; and every such ward election first after such division into wards of any such borough shall be held before the mayor, or the person whom the mayor for the time being shall appoint in that behalf, and in every succeeding year shall be held before the alderman whom the councillors chosen in such ward shall yearly appoint in that behalf, and before the two assessors of such ward; and the assessors who shall hold the court for revising the burgess lists with the mayor shall be the assessors of the mayor's ward, and the votings and other proceedings in all other respects at such ward elections shall be conducted in the same

* This year, by order in council, the elections are directed to take place on December 26th, instead of November 1st.

manner as at elections of councillors or assessors respectively by the burgesses of the whole borough, and the alderman and assessors of each ward shall have the same powers in regard to elections in their ward as the mayor and assessors for the whole borough if not divided into wards; and every person so elected a councillor or assessor in such ward shall hold his office for the same time that he would have held it if he had been elected by the burgesses of the whole borough, and if the number elected in such ward had been the whole number for the borough.

BURGESSES TO VOTE IN THE WARD IN WHICH THEIR PROPERTY IS SITUATED.

XLIV. And be it enacted, that every burgess of any borough shall be entitled to vote in the election of the councillors and assessors to be chosen within that ward in which the property of such burgess for which he appears to be rated on the burgess roll for the time being of such borough shall appear to be situated, and not otherwise; and if any burgess shall be rated in respect of distinct premises in two or more wards, then he shall be entitled to be enrolled and to vote in such one of the said wards as he shall select, but not in more than one.*

LISTS OF THE BURGESSES IN EACH WARD TO BE MADE OUT YEARLY.

XLV. And be it enacted, that for the purpose of better ascertaining who are the burgesses of any such ward, the burgess roll of every borough so divided into wards shall thenceforward be made out by or under the direction of the town clerk in alphabetical lists of the burgesses in each ward, to be called "ward lists."

MANNER OF PROCEEDING IF ANY PERSON IS ELECTED A COUNCILLOR IN MORE THAN ONE WARD.

XLVI. And be it enacted, that if at any election of councillors or assessors for any borough, any person shall be elected a councillor or assessor in more than one of the wards of such borough, he shall within three days after

* The intention of this clause is clear—but the case of a burgess rated for the *same* premises in two or more wards does not appear to be reached by it.

notice thereof choose, or in his default the mayor shall declare, for which one of the said wards such councillor or assessor shall serve, and such person shall thereupon be held to be elected in that ward only which he shall so choose, or which the mayor shall so declare.

OCCASIONAL VACANCIES OF COUNCILLOR, AUDITOR, OR ASSESSOR, TO BE FILLED UP BY FRESH ELECTION.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that if any extraordinary vacancy shall be occasioned in the office of councillor, auditor, or assessor for any borough, the burgesses entitled to vote shall, on a day to be fixed by the mayor of such borough, or in the case of a councillor or assessor where the borough shall have been divided into wards, by the alderman of the ward in which the vacancy has happened (such day not to be later than ten days after such vacancy); elect from the persons qualified to be councillors another burgess to supply such vacancy; and such election shall be held, and the voting and other proceedings, in case of a contest, shall be conducted in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as are hereinbefore enacted with respect to the election of councillors as aforesaid; and every person so elected shall hold such office until the time at which the person in room of whom he was chosen would regularly have gone out of office, and he shall then go out of office, but shall be capable of immediate re-election, if then qualified as herein provided: Provided always, that after the full number to be regularly elected of the councillors in any year shall have declared their acceptance of office, no new election of councillors shall be made by reason of such extraordinary vacancy, unless the number of councillors remaining after such vacancy shall not exceed two-thirds of the whole number of the council of such borough.*

* Various difficulties may arise from the wording of this section. It does not state if in case there is any long delay before the *full* number of councillors accept office, an extraordinary vacancy is to be supplied. Suppose, for instance, the full number have not accepted office, and a councillor who has accepted office creates an extraordinary vacancy,—may his vacancy be supplied? The intention appears that it should not.

PENALTIES ON MAYORS, OVERSEERS, &c., NEGLECTING TO COMPLY
WITH PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, that if any mayor, alderman, or assessor of any borough who shall be in office at the time herein appointed for the revision by them of the burgess list, under this act, or for any election of councillors, assessors, or auditors which he is required to conduct or declare, shall neglect or refuse to revise such burgess list or to conduct or declare such election as aforesaid, every such mayor, alderman, and assessor shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds; and if any overseer of any parish wholly or in part within any borough, shall neglect or refuse to make out, sign, and deliver such list as aforesaid, or if the town-clerk of any borough shall neglect or refuse to receive, print, and publish such lists as aforesaid, or if any such overseer or town clerk shall refuse to allow any such list to be perused by any person having right thereunto, every such overseer and town clerk respectively for every such offence shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds; and the said penalties hereby in such case imposed shall be recovered, with full costs of suit, by any person who will sue for the same within three calendar months after the commission of such offence, by action of debt, or on the case, in any of his Majesty's superior courts of record, and the money so to be recovered shall, after payment of the costs and expenses attending the recovery thereof, be paid and apportioned as follows; (that is to say) one moiety thereof to the person so suing, and the other moiety thereof to the treasurer to be appointed by virtue of this act, to be by him applied in aid of the borough fund hereinafter mentioned.

COUNCIL TO ELECT THE MAYOR EVERY YEAR FROM THE COUNCILLORS.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that on the ninth day* of November in every year, the council of the borough shall elect out of the aldermen or councillors of such borough a fit person to be the mayor of such borough, who shall continue in his office for one whole year; and in case a vacancy shall be occasioned in the office of mayor of the

* By order in council, the 1st of January, 1836, is substituted for November 9.

borough during such year by reason of any person who shall have been elected to such office not accepting the same, or by reason of his dying or ceasing to hold the said office, the council of the borough shall within ten days after such vacancy elect out of the aldermen or councillors of the said borough another fit person to be the mayor thereof for the remainder of the then current year.

MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS, AUDITORS, AND ASSESSORS NOT TO ACT UNTIL THEY HAVE MADE A DECLARATION OF ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.—ALDERMEN, IF REQUIRED, TO MAKE A DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION ONCE IN THREE YEARS.—9 G. 4, c. 17.

L. And be it enacted, that no person elected a mayor, alderman, or councillor, or auditor or assessor, for any borough, shall be capable of acting as such, except in administering the declaration hereinafter contained, until he shall have made and subscribed before any two or more such aldermen or councillors (who are hereby respectively authorized and required to administer the same to each other) a declaration in the words or to the effect following: (that is to say)

I, A. B., having been elected mayor [or alderman, councillor, auditor or assessor] for the borough of _____ do hereby declare, that I take the said office upon myself, and will duly and faithfully fulfil the duties thereof according to the best of my judgment and ability; [*and in case of the party being qualified by estate, say, And I do hereby declare that I am seised or possessed of real or personal estate, or both (as the case may be) to the amount of one thousand pounds, or five hundred pounds (as the case may require) over and above what will satisfy all my debts.*]

And that every alderman who shall have made and subscribed the foregoing declaration in respect of estate, shall once in every period of three years, if required in writing so to do by any two members of the council, make and subscribe a declaration that he is qualified to the same amount in real and personal estate, or both, as the case may then be, as the amount mentioned in the declaration originally made and subscribed by him:

Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to dispense with the obligation of any person to make and subscribe the declaration provided and enjoined by an act made in the ninth year of his late Majesty George the Fourth, intituled "An act for repealing so much of several acts as imposes the necessity of receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a qualification for certain offices and employments."

EVERY BURGESS ELECTED TO THE OFFICE OF ALDERMAN, COUNCILLOR, AUDITOR, OR ASSESSOR, AND EVERY COUNCILLOR ELECTED TO THE OFFICE OF MAYOR, SHALL ACCEPT THE OFFICE, OR PAY A FINE TO THE BOROUGH FUND.—EXEMPTIONS.

LI. And be it enacted, that every person duly qualified, who shall be elected to the office of alderman, councillor, auditor, or assessor, and every councillor who shall be elected to the office of mayor for any borough, shall accept such office to which he shall have been elected, or shall in lieu thereof pay to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of such borough, such fine not exceeding fifty pounds in case of aldermen, councillors, auditors, or assessors, and such fine not exceeding one hundred pound in case of mayor, as the council of such borough by a bye law, to be made as hereinafter provided, shall declare in their behalf; and such fine if not duly paid, shall be levied by the warrant of any justice having jurisdiction within the borough, who is hereby required, on the application of the council, to issue the same, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person so refusing to accept office, with the reasonable charges of such distress; and every such person so elected shall accept such office by making and subscribing the declaration hereinbefore mentioned within five days after notice of his election, otherwise such person shall be liable to pay the said fine, as for his non-acceptance of such office, and such office shall thereupon be deemed to be vacant, and shall be filled up by a fresh election, to be made in the manner hereinbefore mentioned: Provided always, that no person disabled by lunacy or imbecility of mind, or by deafness, blindness, or other permanent infirmity of body, shall be liable to such fine, as aforesaid: Provided also, that every person so elected to any such office who shall be above

the age of sixty-five years, or who shall have already served such office respectively, or paid the fine for not accepting such office respectively, within five years from the day on which he shall be so re-elected, shall be exempted from accepting or serving the same office, if he shall claim such exemption within five days after notice of his election: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to compel the acceptance of any office or duty whatever in any borough by any military, naval, or marine officer in his Majesty's service, on full pay, or by any officer or other person employed and residing within any of his Majesty's dockyards, victualling establishments, arsenals or barracks.

ANY MAYOR, ALDERMAN, OR COUNCILLOR, IF HE SHALL BE DECLARED BANKRUPT OR INSOLVENT, OR ABSENT HIMSELF FROM THE BOROUGH, SHALL LOSE HIS OFFICE.

LII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any person holding the office of mayor, alderman, or councillor, for any borough shall be declared bankrupt, or shall apply to take the benefit of any act for the relief of insolvent debtors, or shall compound by deed with his creditors, or being mayor shall be absent for more than two calendar months, or being an alderman or councillor for more than six months at one and the same time, unless in case of illness, from the borough of which he shall be mayor, alderman, or councillor, then and in every such case such person shall thereupon immediately become disqualified, and shall cease to hold the office of such mayor, alderman, or councillor as aforesaid, and in the case of such absence shall be liable to the same fine, to be recovered in the same manner as if he had refused to accept the said office; and the council thereupon shall forthwith declare the said office to be void, and shall signify the same by notice in writing under the hands of three or more of them, countersigned by the town clerk, to be affixed in some public place within the borough, and the said office shall thereupon become void; but every person so becoming disqualified, and ceasing to hold such office on account of his being declared a bankrupt, or of his applying to take the benefit of any act for the relief of insolvent debtors, or having compounded

with his creditors as aforesaid, shall, on obtaining his certificate, or on payment of his debts in full be capable (if otherwise qualified) of being re-elected to such office; and every person becoming disqualified to hold such office on account of absence as aforesaid shall, on his return to such borough be capable of being re-elected to such office, provided he shall then be otherwise qualified.

PENALTY ON PERSON NOT QUALIFIED &c. ACTING AS MAYOR,
ALDERMAN, OR COUNCILLOR.—PROVISO.

LIII. And be it enacted, that if any person shall act as mayor, alderman, or councillor, or auditor or assessor, for any borough, without having made the declaration hereinbefore required in that behalf, or without being duly qualified at the time of making such declaration, or after he shall cease to be qualified, according to the provisions of this act, or after he shall have become disqualified to hold any such office, he shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds, such sum to be recovered with full costs of suit, by any person who will sue for the same, within three calendar months after the commission of such offence, by action of debt, or on the case, in any of his Majesty's superior courts of record; and every person so sued by reason of not being so qualified in respect of estate shall prove that he was at the time of so acting qualified as aforesaid, or otherwise shall pay the said penalty, without any further evidence being given on the part of the plaintiff than that such person has acted as the mayor, or as alderman, councillor, auditor or assessor (as the case may be) of such borough; provided always that it shall be lawful for any defendant, by judge's order, to be obtained within fourteen days after he shall have been served with process in any such action, to require the plaintiff to give security for costs, and in such case all further proceedings in the said cause shall be stayed until the plaintiff shall give security to the satisfaction of the proper officer of the court for the costs of such action in case a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or discontinue such action, or if upon demurrer, or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff; and the defendant shall, in either of such cases, recover his full costs as between attorney and

client: Provided also, that no such action shall be brought except by a burgess of such borough, nor unless the burgess bringing the same shall, within fourteen days after the commission of the offence, have served a notice in writing personally upon the party committing such offence of his intention to bring such action; and in case the plaintiff in any such action shall obtain a verdict the money so to be recovered shall, after payment of the costs and expenses attending the recovery thereof, be paid and apportioned as follows; (that is to say) one moiety thereof to the person so suing, and the other moiety thereof to the treasurer to be appointed by virtue of this act, to be by him applied in aid of the borough fund: Provided always, that all acts and proceedings of any person in possession of the office of mayor, alderman, councillor, auditor or assessor, and acting as a mayor, alderman, councillor, auditor or assessor, shall, notwithstanding such disqualification or want of qualification, be as valid and effectual as if such person had been duly qualified.*

PERSONS CONVICTED OF BRIBERY DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING AT ANY
ELECTION IN THE BOROUGH.

LIV. And be it enacted, that if any person who shall have or claim to have, any right to vote in any election of mayor or of a councillor, auditor, or assessor, of any borough, shall, after the passing of this act, ask or take any money or other reward by way of gift, loan or other device, or agree or contract for any money, gift, office, employment

* The part of this clause, throwing the proof of the qualification on the defendant, instead of compelling the plaintiff to prove the want of qualification, was added by the Lords. If its effect had not been checked by other additions, any person who desired to ascertain the state of the credit of a tradesman (a councillor), the amount of his stock, the extent of his debts, his solvency, or other private matters, might have brought his action, and put the tradesman under the necessity of producing his books, and proving his solvency to the amount of the qualification required. No person engaged in trade could, consequently, with safety, have permitted himself to have been elected a member of a town council. The Commons greatly prevented these consequences, by adding the alternative qualification of rating, to the Lords' pecuniary qualification, and requiring that any plaintiff who questions a qualification shall give security for the costs of the action, and in case he should fail in his action, making him liable for all costs, as between attorney and client. The Commons also made another addition of still greater importance. Such actions

or other reward whatsoever, to give or forbear to give his vote in any such election, or if any person, by himself or any person employed by him, shall, by any gift or reward, or by any promise, agreement, or security for any gift or reward, corrupt or procure, or offer to corrupt or procure, any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any such election, such person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of fifty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be recovered with full costs of suit, by any one who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster; and any person offending in any of the cases aforesaid being lawfully convicted thereof, shall for ever be disabled to vote in any election in such borough, or in any municipal or parliamentary election whatever in any part of the United Kingdom,* and also shall for ever be disabled to hold, exercise or enjoy any office or franchise to which he then shall or at any time afterwards may be entitled as a burgess of such borough as if such person was naturally dead.

PERSONS OFFENDING IN ANY OF THE CASES AFORESAID, DISCOVERING OTHERS SO OFFENDING WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS NEXT AFTER SUCH ELECTION, TO BE DISCHARGED FROM ALL PENALTIES.

LV. And be it enacted, that if any person offending in any of the cases aforesaid shall, within the space of twelve months next after such election as aforesaid, discover any other person offending in any of the cases aforesaid, so that such other person be thereon convicted, such person so discovering, and not having been before that time convicted of any such offence, shall be indemnified and dis-

being always discreditable, and exhibiting the greatest dishonesty on the part of the persons by whom they are instituted, are often carried on by some person who is not the ostensible plaintiff, and where possible, by some stranger to the matter. This is provided against in this case, by requiring the plaintiff to be a burgess, while his liability to very heavy costs will tolerably well secure his being other than the actual author of the action. See Section 28, which allows a qualification of rating, if the councillor does not claim a pecuniary qualification.

* The Lords extended the disqualification of this clause. It at first confined the penalty to deprive persons guilty of the corrupt practices mentioned, of their municipal privileges. It now also properly deprives them of their parliamentary privileges.

charged from all penalties and disabilities which he shall then have incurred by any such offence.

NO PERSON LIABLE TO INCAPACITY, PENALTY, &c. UNLESS PROSECUTED WITHIN TWO YEARS AFTER SUCH PENALTY INCURRED.

LVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no person shall be made liable to any incapacity, disability, forfeiture or penalty by this act imposed, in any of the cases aforesaid, unless prosecution be commenced within two years after such incapacity, disability, forfeiture or penalty shall be incurred, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE MAYOR TO BE A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE BOROUGH, AND RETURNING OFFICER AT ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

LVII. And be it enacted, that the mayor for the time being of every borough shall be a justice of the peace of and for such borough, and shall continue to be such justice of the peace during the next succeeding year after he shall cease to be mayor, unless disqualified as aforesaid, and such mayor shall (during the time of his mayoralty) have precedence in all places within the borough, and in boroughs which return a member or members to serve in parliament, other than the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and other than cities and towns which are counties of themselves, shall be the returning officer at all such elections; and in case the mayor shall, at the time when he shall be required to perform the duties of such returning officer, be dead, absent, or otherwise incapable of acting, or in case there shall be no mayor, the council of such borough shall forthwith elect one of the aldermen to be the returning officer for such borough in the place of the mayor being so dead, absent, or otherwise incapable: Provided always, that in every case where there shall be more than one mayor within the boundaries of any borough as the same are or shall at any future time be settled in so far as respects the election of members to serve in parliament, the mayor of that borough to which the writ of election shall be directed, shall be the returning officer.

POWER TO COUNCIL TO APPOINT TOWN CLERK, TREASURER, AND OTHER OFFICERS; AND TO TAKE SECURITY FOR DUE DISCHARGE OF THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES.—SALARIES.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that the council of every bo-

rough, on the ninth day of November* in this present year, shall appoint a fit person, not being a member of the council, to be the town clerk of such borough who shall hold his office during pleasure; and in any borough may be an attorney of one of his Majesty's superior courts at Westminster, any law, statute, charter, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and the council of every borough shall in every year appoint another fit person, not being a member of the council, to be the treasurer of the borough, and also such other officers as have been usually appointed in such borough, or as they shall think necessary for enabling them to carry into execution the various powers and duties vested in them by virtue of this act, and may from time to time discontinue the appointment of such officers as shall appear to them not necessary to be re-appointed; and shall take such security for the due execution of his office by any such town clerk, treasurer, or other officer as the said council shall think proper; and shall order to be paid to the mayor, and to the town clerk and treasurer, and to every such other officer to be employed as aforesaid, such salary or allowance as the said council shall think reasonable; and in case of a vacancy in any such office as aforesaid, by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the council of such borough may appoint another fit person in the place of the person so making such vacancy; provided that the town clerk and treasurer shall not be the same person.

TREASURER TO PAY NO MONEY BUT BY ORDER OF COUNCIL.

LIX. And be it enacted, that the treasurer of any borough shall pay no money on account of the mayor, alderman and burgesses of such borough, save only in such case as is provided by this act, or upon the order in writing of the council, signed by three or more members of the council, and countersigned by the town clerk of such borough, or by order of the court of sessions of the peace for the borough, or of a justice of the peace acting in and for the borough in the discharge of his judicial

* The first election to be on January 1st, 1836—so it is to be presumed, as that day is substituted for the 9th of November in other cases. The order in council omits, however, to notice the election of town clerks.

duty, in such case as is provided by this act, or in such case as a court of sessions of the peace for any county, or a justice of the peace acting in and for a county in the discharge of his judicial duty may make an order for the payment of money on the treasurer of such county, or for the payment of the salaries granted to any recorder or police magistrate as hereinafter provided.

OFFICERS TO ACCOUNT, &c. ACCORDING TO THE ORDERS OF THE COUNCIL.—SUMMARY REMEDY AGAINST OFFICERS FOR NOT ACCOUNTING, &c.—PROVISO.—REMEDY BY ACTION.

LX. And be it enacted, that every town clerk, treasurer, or other officer, appointed by the council as aforesaid, shall, at such times during the continuance of his office, or within three months after the expiration of his office, and in such manner as the said council shall direct, deliver to the council, or to such person as they shall authorize for that purpose, a true account in writing of all matters committed to his charge by virtue of this act, and also of all monies which shall have been by him received by virtue or for the purposes of this act, and how much thereof shall have been paid and disbursed, and for what purposes, together with proper vouchers for such payments, and also a list of the names of all such persons as shall not have paid the monies due from them for the purposes of this act, and of the amount due from each of them; and every such officer shall pay all such monies as shall remain due from him to the treasurer for the time being, or to such person as the said council shall authorize to receive the same; and if any such officer shall refuse or wilfully neglect to deliver such account, or the vouchers relating to the same, or such list as aforesaid, or to make payment as aforesaid, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect to deliver to the said council, or to such person as they shall authorize, within three days after being thereunto required by notice in writing under the hands of any three or more of the said council, to be given to or left at the last place of abode of such officer, all books, papers, and writings in his custody or power relating to the execution of this act, or to give satisfaction to the said council, or to such other person as aforesaid, respecting the same, then and in every such case, upon complaint made on behalf of the said council,

by such person as they shall authorize for that purpose, of any such refusal or wilful neglect as aforesaid, to any justice of the peace for the county or other jurisdiction wherein such officer so refusing or neglecting shall be or reside, such justice is hereby authorized and required to issue a warrant under his hand and seal for bringing such officer before any two justices of the peace for such county or jurisdiction; and upon the said officer appearing, or not being found, it shall be lawful for such justices to hear and determine the matter in a summary way; and if it shall appear to such justices that any monies remain due from such officer, such justices may and they are hereby authorized and required, upon nonpayment thereof, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause such monies to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of such officer; and if sufficient goods shall not be found to satisfy the said monies and the charges of the distress, or if it shall appear to such justices that such officer has refused or wilfully neglected to deliver such account, or the vouchers relating thereto, or such list as aforesaid, or that any books, papers, or writings relating to the execution of this act remain in the hands or in the custody or power of such officer, and that he has refused or wilfully neglected to deliver the same, or to give satisfaction respecting the same as aforesaid, then and in every such case such justices shall, and they are hereby required to commit such offender to the common gaol or house of correction for the county or jurisdiction where such offender shall be or reside, there to remain without bail until he shall have paid such monies as aforesaid, or shall have compounded with the said council for such monies, and shall have paid such composition in such manner as they shall appoint (which composition the said council are hereby empowered to make and receive), or until he shall have delivered a true account as aforesaid, together with such vouchers and lists as aforesaid, or until he shall have delivered up such books, papers, and writings, or have given satisfaction in respect thereof, to the said council, or to such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be: Provided always, that no person so committed shall be detained in prison, for want of sufficient distress only, for a longer space of time than three calendar months: Pro-

vided also, that nothing in this act contained shall prevent or abridge any remedy by action against any such officer so offending as aforesaid, or against any surety for any such officer, but such officer shall not be sued by action and also proceeded against in a summary manner by virtue of this act for the same cause.

COUNCILS OF CITIES AND TOWNS WHICH ARE COUNTIES, TO NAME
A SHERIFF.

LXI. And be it enacted, that in the city of Oxford, in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in the counties of the cities of Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester and York, and in the counties of the towns of Caermarthen, Haverfordwest, Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole and Southampton, the council shall, on the first day of November* in every year, appoint a fit person to execute the office of sheriff, with the like duties and powers as the sheriff, or the person filling the office of sheriff, in the said towns and counties respectively would have had if this act had not passed; and every person who, at the time of the passing of this act, shall hold the office or execute the duties of sheriff in the said town and counties respectively, shall continue to hold and execute the same until the first appointment of a sheriff therein under the provisions of this act, and no longer.

IN CERTAIN BOROUGH COUNCIL TO APPOINT A CORONER.

LXII. And be it enacted, that the council of every borough in which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden, as is hereinafter provided, shall, within ten days next after the grant of the said court shall have been signified to the council of such borough, appoint a fit person, not being an alderman or councillor, to be coroner of such borough so long as he shall well behave himself in his office of coroner, and shall fill up every vacancy of the office of coroner of the borough, by death, resignation, or removal, within ten days next after such vacancy shall have occurred, and none thereafter shall

* The first appointment is to be on January 1st, 1836, instead of the day here mentioned.

take any inquisition which belongs to the office of coroner within such borough save only the coroner so from time to time to be appointed; and every such coroner, for every inquisition which he shall duly take within such borough, shall be entitled to have the sum of twenty shillings, and also the sum of ninepence for every mile exceeding two miles which he shall be compelled to travel from his usual place of abode to take such inquisition, to be paid by the treasurer out of the borough fund of such borough, by order of the court of quarter sessions for such borough.

CORONERS TO MAKE RETURNS TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

LXIII. And be it enacted, that on or before the first day of February in every year after the passing of this act, every coroner appointed in any borough shall make and transmit to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State a return in writing, according to such form as the said secretary of state from time to time shall direct, of all the cases in which he may have been called upon to hold an inquest touching the cause of death of any person during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December immediately preceding.

COUNTY CORONERS TO ACT IN OTHER BOROUGHS.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that in every borough in and for which no separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden, no person from and after the end of this present year shall take any inquisition which belongs to the office of coroner within such borough, save only the coroner for the county or district in which such borough is situated; and the coroner of such county or district, for every inquisition which he shall duly take within any place or precinct within any such borough, shall be entitled to have such rateable fees and salary as would be allowed and due to him, and to be allowed and paid in like manner as for any other inquisition taken by him within such county: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to annul, diminish, or affect the authority of the Lord High Admiral, or of the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom for the time being, or of

the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, as the Lieutenant of the Lord High Admiral in the said court, to appoint coroners to act within the jurisdiction of the admiralty in the several ports and havens and on the sea coast of England, and to take inquisitions touching deaths happening within the said jurisdiction, as hath heretofore been done.

COUNCIL EMPOWERED TO REMOVE CERTAIN OFFICERS.—OFFICERS TO CONTINUE UNTIL REMOVED.

LXV. And be it enacted, that the council elected under this act in any borough shall have power to remove from his office every bailiff, treasurer, or chamberlain, and every other ministerial or executive officer of such borough and body corporate who shall be in office at the time of the first election of councillors under this act; and every such bailiff, treasurer, or chamberlain, and every other ministerial or executive officer in such borough, shall continue to act in the same capacity as heretofore, and to execute all the duties heretofore belonging to his office, and be entitled to have the same salaries, fees, and emoluments as he would have had if this act had not passed, until he shall be removed from his office, and no longer, unless he shall be re-appointed according to the provisions of this act; and every officer who shall be in possession or receipt of any monies, goods, valuable securities, books, and papers belonging to or concerning the body corporate whose officer he is, shall deliver up and account for the same to the council of such body corporate appointed under this act; and the council shall have the same remedy against such officer to recover the same as is hereinbefore provided in the case of officers appointed by such council: Provided always, that all the charters, deeds, muniments, and records of every borough, or relating to the property thereof, shall be kept in such place as the council from time to time shall direct, and the town clerk for the time being shall have the charge and custody of and be responsible for the same.*

* This clause was amended by the Lords, and the appointment of town clerks directed to continue for life. The Commons disagreed to the amendment for these reasons:—

1. Because such amendment is no less repugnant to the principles

OFFICERS TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION ON REMOVAL; TO DELIVER
STATEMENT OF CLAIMS.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that every officer of any borough or county who shall be in any office of profit at the time of the passing of this act, whose office shall be abolished, or who shall be removed from his office under the provisions of this act, or who shall not be re-appointed as aforesaid, shall be entitled to have an adequate compensation, to be assessed by the council, and paid out of the borough fund, for the salary, fees, and emoluments, of the office which he shall so cease to hold, *regard being had to the manner of his appointment to the said office, and his term or interest therein*, and all other circumstances of the case; and every person entitled to such compensation as aforesaid shall deliver to the town clerk, or in case such person shall himself be town clerk, then to the treasurer of the borough, a statement under the hand of such person setting forth the amount received by him or his predecessors in every year during the period of five

of the bill, as amended by the Lords, than it is to the future well-being of the new corporate bodies.

2. Because as the Lords assent to the application of the principle of election in the case of such other corporate officers as are not of a judicial character, and as the Lords have not altered the franchise originally included in the bill sent up from the Commons, it is surely inexpedient to limit the application of this principle in the case of the town clerk, and to refuse to entrust the new constituencies with the choice of their own ministerial agent for the discharge of their public functions.

3. Because the amendment of the Lords, more particularly when received in connection with the §§ 103, 104, and 120, not only extends the title, but enlarges the functions of many of the existing town clerks.

4. Because when the pecuniary rights of the town clerks are adequately provided for by the compensation clauses (66, 67, 68), to which a just and liberal construction cannot fail to be given, the choice of the constituencies should be left unrestrained, in order to admit of the selection of the individuals best qualified to fill this important office.

5. Because if the constituent body cannot be intrusted with the choice of the town clerk, an argument would be afforded against the principle of the bill in other and more essential particulars.

6. Because an officer thus forced upon the new corporation, by act of law, is not likely to possess their general confidence, cannot perform his duties to their general satisfaction, and is even liable to be viewed with mistrust as the depository of their muniments and other records.

years next before the passing of this act, on account of the salary, fees, emoluments, profits, and perquisites, in respect whereof he shall claim such compensation, distinguishing the office, place, situation, employment, or appointment, in respect whereof the same shall have been received, and containing a declaration that the same is a true statement according to the best of the knowledge, information, and belief, of such person, and also setting forth the sum claimed by him as such compensation; and the town clerk or treasurer, as the case shall be, shall lay such statement before the council, who shall take the same into consideration, and determine thereon; and immediately upon such determination being made, the person preferring such claim, if he shall not himself be the town clerk, shall be informed thereof by notice in writing under the hand of the town clerk; and in case such claim shall be admitted in part and disallowed in part, such notice shall specify the particulars in which the same shall have been admitted and disallowed respectively; and in case the person preferring such claim shall think himself aggrieved by the determination of the council thereon, or in case one-third of the members of the council shall subscribe a protest against the amount of compensation allowed by the determination of the council as excessive, it shall be lawful for the person preferring such claim, or any member of the council who shall subscribe such protest, to appeal to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, who shall thereupon make such order as to them shall seem just; and such order, signed by three or more of such lords commissioners, shall be binding on all parties: Provided always, that if the council shall not determine on such claim within six calendar months after the aforesaid statement shall be delivered to the town clerk or treasurer, as the case shall be, such claim shall be considered as admitted: Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for any member of the council to subscribe such protest as aforesaid, except within such period of six calendar months: Provided also, that the person preferring such claim, if any member of the council shall so require, upon receiving notice in writing signed by the town clerk, unless such person

shall himself be town clerk, in which case no such notice shall be requisite, shall from time to time attend at any meeting or adjourned meeting of the council for the investigation of such claim, and then and there upon his oath or solemn affirmation, to be taken or made before the mayor, (who is hereby authorized to administer the same), shall answer all such questions as shall be asked by any member of the council, touching the matters set forth in the statement subscribed by such person as aforesaid, and produce all books, papers, and writings, in his possession, custody, or power, relating thereto: Provided also, that every such officer who shall be continued in or re-appointed to such office under the provisions of this act, and who shall be subsequently removed from such office for any cause other than such misconduct as would warrant removal from any office held during good behaviour, shall be entitled to compensation in like manner as if he had been forthwith removed under the provisions of this act, and had not been continued in or re-appointed to such office.*

COMPENSATION TO BE SECURED BY BOND UNDER COMMON SEAL.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that the sum payable to any person as such compensation as aforesaid, shall be secured to such person by bond or obligation under the common seal of the borough, out of whose funds the same shall be payable, in a sufficient penalty conditioned for the payment to such person, his executors or administrators or assigns, of such sum, with all arrears thereof (if any) accrued due before the date of such bond; and such bond or obligation shall be prepared and executed at the expense of the borough fund, and delivered to the person entitled to such compensation as soon as conveniently may be after the amount thereof shall have been admitted as aforesaid by the council of the borough; or shall have

* The words in italics—having “regard to the manner of appointment, and the term and interest therein,” must have been allowed to remain from ignorance of the rules which govern claims to compensation. They will go far to reduce many claims to a trifle. The compensation is also confined to losses connected with the *office* from which the party is removed. Much of the business of town clerks, &c., arises from, but is not a part of the business of *their office*.

been determined, in the event of such appeal as aforesaid, by the order of the said lords commissioners.

RESERVATION OF CERTAIN PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that all pensions and allowances granted on or before the fifth day of June in this present year by the corporate body named in the said schedules (A) and (B) in conjunction with any borough, to any retired officer or servant, or to the widow or child of any officer or servant, and all stipends and allowances which during seven years next before the said fifth day of June have been usually paid and granted to the minister or late minister of any church or chapel, or to the master or usher of any school, or to the governor or master of any hospital within such borough, and all charitable allowances which have been usually paid as aforesaid to the inmates of any almshouses by such corporate body, shall be secured, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, to every person entitled or accustomed to have and receive the same, by bond or obligation under the common seal of the borough out of whose funds the same shall be payable, in a sufficient penalty, conditioned for the payment to such person, his executors and administrators, of such pension, stipend, or allowance, with all arrears thereof, if any, accrued due before the date of such bond; and such bond or obligation shall be prepared and executed at the expense of the borough fund.

ALL ACTS OF COUNCIL TO BE DECIDED BY A MAJORITY OF COUNCILLORS PRESENT; ONE-THIRD PART OF WHOLE NUMBER TO BE A QUORUM.
—NOTICE OF MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that all acts whatsoever authorised or required by virtue of this act to be done by the council of such borough, and all questions of adjournment or others that may come before such council, may be done and decided by the majority of the members of the council who shall be present at any meeting held in pursuance of this act, the whole number present at such meeting not being less than one-third part of the number of the whole council;* and at all such meetings the mayor, if present, shall preside; and the mayor, or, in the absence

* See section 25. This includes the aldermen.

of the mayor, such alderman, or, in the absence of all the aldermen, such councillor as the members of the council then assembled shall choose to be the chairman of that meeting, shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes; and minutes of the proceedings of all such meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered into a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the mayor, alderman or councillor presiding at such meeting; and the said minutes shall be open to the inspection of any burgess at all reasonable times on payment of a fee of one shilling; Provided always, that previous to any meeting of the council held by virtue of this act, a notice of the time and place of such intended meeting shall be given three clear days at least before such meeting, by fixing the said notice on or near the door of the town hall of the borough; and such notice shall be signed by the mayor, who shall have power to call a meeting of the council as often as he shall think proper; and in case the mayor shall refuse to call any such meeting after a requisition for that purpose, signed by five members of the council at the least, shall have been presented to him, it shall be lawful for the said five members to call a meeting of the council by giving such notice as is hereinbefore required in that behalf, such notice to be signed by the said members instead of the mayor, and stating therein the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting; and in every case a summons to attend the council, specifying the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting, signed by the town clerk, shall be left at the usual place of abode of every member of the council, or at the premises in respect of which he is enrolled a burgess, three clear days at least before such meeting; and no business shall be transacted at such meeting other than is specified in the notice: Provided always, that there shall be in every borough four quarterly meetings in every year, at which the council shall meet for the transaction of general business, and no notice shall need to be given of the business to be transacted on such quarterly days; and the said quarterly meetings shall be holden at noon on the ninth day of November, or if the ninth day of November shall fall on a Sunday, on the day following, and at such hour on such other

three days before the first day of November then next following as the council at the quarterly meeting in November shall decide; and the first business transacted at the quarterly meeting in November shall be the election of mayor.

POWER TO COUNCIL TO APPOINT COMMITTEES.

LXX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the council of any borough to appoint out of their own body, from time to time, such and so many committees, either of a general or special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for any purposes which, in the discretion of such council, would be better regulated and managed by means of such committees: Provided always, that the acts of every such committee shall be submitted to the council for their approval.

COUNCIL TO APPOINT CHARITABLE TRUSTEES.

LXXI. And whereas divers bodies corporate now stand seised or possessed of sundry hereditaments and personal estate, in trust, in whole or in part, for certain charitable trusts, and it is expedient that the administration thereof be kept distinct from that of the public stock and borough fund; be it enacted, that in every borough in which the body corporate, or any one or more of the members of such body corporate, in his or their corporate capacity, now stands or stand solely, or together with any person or persons elected solely by such body corporate, or solely by any particular number, class, or description of members of such body corporate seised or possessed, for any estate or interest whatsoever, of any hereditaments, or any sums of money, chattels, securities for money, or any other personal estate whatsoever, in whole or in part in trust, or for the benefit of any charitable uses or trusts whatsoever, all the estate, right, interest, and title, and all the powers of such body corporate, or of such member or members of such body corporate, in respect of the said uses and trusts, shall continue in the persons who at the time of the passing of this act are such trustees as aforesaid, notwithstanding that they may have ceased to hold any office, by virtue of which, before the passing of this act, they were such trustees, until the first day of August one

thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, or until parliament shall otherwise order, and shall immediately thereupon utterly cease and determine: provided always, that if any vacancy shall be occasioned among the charitable trustees for any borough before the said first day of August, it shall be lawful for the Lord High Chancellor, or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being, upon petition, in a summary way to appoint another trustee to supply such vacancy; and every person so appointed a trustee as last aforesaid shall be a trustee until the time at which the person in the room of whom he was chosen, would regularly have ceased to be a trustee, and he shall then cease to be a trustee: provided also, that if parliament shall not otherwise direct, on or before the said first day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, the Lord High Chancellor or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal shall make such orders as he or they shall see fit for the administration, subject to such charitable uses or trusts as aforesaid of such trust estates.

COUNCIL TO ACT AS TRUSTEES WHERE CORPORATORS WERE EX OFFICIO SOLE TRUSTEES.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that the body corporate named in the said schedules (A.) and (B.) in conjunction with any borough, shall be trustees for executing, by the council of such borough, the powers and provisions of all acts of parliament made before the passing of this act (other than acts made for securing charitable uses and trusts), and of all trusts (other than charitable uses and trusts) of which the said body corporate, or any of the members thereof in their corporate capacity, was or were sole trustees before the time of the first election of councillors in such borough under this act.

COUNCIL TO APPOINT A LIMITED NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS TO BE JOINT TRUSTEES FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that in every borough in which the body corporate, or a particular or limited number, class or description of members of the body corporate, or of persons appointed by the body corporate, was or were before the passing of this act trustees, jointly with other trustees for the execution of any act of parlia-

ment, or of any trust, or in which the body corporate, or any particular or limited number, class, or description of members or nominees of the body corporate, by any statute, charter, bye-law, or custom, was or were before the passing of this act lawfully appointed to or exercised any powers, duties, or functions whatsoever not otherwise herein provided for, and the continuance of which is not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the council of such borough, on the day named in such act as last aforesaid, or in the deed or will by which such trust is created for new election, nomination, or appointment of trustees, or on which such new election, nomination, or appointment has usually been made (and if there shall be no such day named or usually observed, then on the first day of January in every year), shall appoint the like number of members of the council, or as near as may be to the like number of members of the council, as there were theretofore members or nominees of such corporate body who in right of their office were such trustees or charged with the execution of such powers, duties, and functions, in room of the members or nominees of such corporate body ceasing to be trustees, or ceasing to exercise such powers, duties, and functions by virtue of this act, and in every case of extraordinary vacancy among the trustees or persons so appointed by the council, shall forthwith appoint one other member of the council in the room of the person by whom such vacancy has been made, and to hold his trust or office for such time as the person by whom such vacancy has been made would regularly have held it.

PRESENT TRUSTEES OF CERTAIN ACTS CONTINUED FOR A DEFINITE TIME.—TRUSTEES NOT TO GO OUT OF OFFICE BY REASON OF CEASING TO BE OF THE COUNCIL, UNTIL THE TIME PRESCRIBED BY THE TERMS OF THE TRUST.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that notwithstanding anything in this act contained, every member of any body corporate who in his corporate capacity, and every nominee of any body corporate, or any particular number, class, or description of members of such body corporate, who at the time of the passing of this act shall be for a definite number of years or other shorter time a trustee of such acts or

trusts as last aforesaid, shall continue to be such trustee until the time when he would have ceased to be such trustee if this act had not passed; and if a trustee for an indefinite time, or for life, or for so long as he shall be a member, or of a particular class or description of such body corporate, then until the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and no longer; and every member of the council appointed under the provisions of this act, to be a trustee of such acts or trusts as last aforesaid, shall continue to be such trustee until the time herein provided for the new appointment of a member of the council to be trustee in his room, notwithstanding that he may have ceased to be a member of the council; and in case any particular member or officer of any of the said bodies corporate shall have been appointed by any such act, or by any such trust deed, or will as last aforesaid, to perform during a definite number of years or other shorter time any specific powers, duties, or functions whatsoever, the person who at the time of the passing of this act shall be the person designated and qualified to perform the same shall continue to perform the same until the time when he would have ceased to perform the same if this act had not passed; and if appointed for an indefinite time, or for life, or for so long as he shall be a member, or of a particular class or description of such body corporate, then until the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and no longer: provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to the body corporate of the trustees of the Liverpool docks, but that every person who at the time of the passing of this act shall be a trustee of the Liverpool docks, and none other, shall be continued to be such trustee until the first day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and no longer; and every such trustee who is appointed to discharge, or in his corporate capacity discharges any powers, duties, or functions whatsoever in respect of the said last-mentioned trust estate, and none other, shall continue to discharge the same as if this act had not passed, until the first day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and no longer.

POWERS VESTED IN TRUSTEES MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO
COUNCILLORS.

LXXV. And whereas it may be expedient that the powers now vested in the trustees appointed under sundry acts of parliament for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, regulating,* supplying with water, and improving certain boroughs, or certain parts thereof, should be transferred to and vested in the councils of such boroughs respectively; Be it enacted, that the trustees appointed by virtue of any such act of parliament as last aforesaid, wherein the trustees, or the persons whose trustees they may be, are not beneficially interested, may, if it shall seem to them expedient, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, transfer in writing under their hands and seals all the powers vested in them as such trustees, by any such act or acts of parliament as aforesaid, to the said body corporate of such borough, and the said body corporate of such borough shall thenceforth be trustee for executing by the council of such borough the several powers and provisions of any such act or acts of parliament, and the members of the council shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties as if their names had been originally inserted in such act or acts, or as if they had been elected under the provisions of any such act or acts as such trustees respectively: Provided always, that no such transfer as aforesaid shall be made of the powers vested by virtue of the acts mentioned in schedule (E.) which relate to the town of Cambridge, without the consent of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge.

A WATCH COMMITTEE TO CONSIST OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCILMEN; SUCH COMMITTEE TO APPOINT CONSTABLES FOR THE BOROUGH.—CONSTABLES TO BE FOR THE COUNTY, &c. AS WELL AS BOROUGH.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that the council to be elected for any borough shall, immediately after their first election, and so from time to time thereafter as they shall deem

* The Lords added the words, "watching, regulating." It will now be the duty of the electors of such trustees hereafter to appoint only those who will agree to transfer their powers. This clause makes the consent of the whole number of the trustees necessary—the majority alone will not be able to resign the trust.

expedient, appoint for such time as they may think proper, a sufficient number of their own body, who, together with the mayor of the borough for the time being, shall be and be called the watch committee for such borough; and all the powers hereinafter given to such committee may be executed by the majority of those who shall be present at any meeting of such committee, the whole number present at such meeting being not less than three; and such watch committee shall, within three weeks after their first formation, and so from time to time thereafter, as occasion shall require, appoint a sufficient number of fit men, who shall be sworn in before some justice of the peace having jurisdiction within the borough to act as constables for preserving the peace by day and by night, and preventing robberies and other felonies, and apprehending offenders against the peace; and the men so sworn shall not only within such borough, but also within the county in which such borough or part thereof shall be situated, and also within every county being within seven miles of any part of such borough, and also within all liberties in any such county,* have all such powers and privileges, and be liable to all such duties and responsibilities as any constable duly appointed now has, or hereafter may have within his constablewick, by virtue of the common law of this realm, or of any statutes made, or to be made, and shall obey all such lawful commands as they may from time to time receive from any of the justices of the peace having jurisdiction within such borough, or within any county in which they shall be called on to act as constables for conducting themselves in the execution of their office.

WATCH COMMITTEE TO MAKE REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT
OF THE CONSTABLES.

LXXVII. And be it enacted, that the watch committee for any such borough as aforesaid may from time to time frame such regulations as they shall deem expedient for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering such constables efficient in the discharge of their duties; and the said committee, or any two justices of the peace having

* This sentence is not clear. It must mean all liberties within seven miles of the borough. At present, it bears another construction.

jurisdiction within the borough, may at any time suspend or dismiss any constable whom they shall think negligent in the discharge of his duty or otherwise unfit for the same; and when any man shall be so dismissed, or cease to belong to the said constabulary force, all powers vested in him as a constable by virtue of this act shall immediately cease; and no man so dismissed as aforesaid shall be re-appointed without the consent of two of the justices of the peace having jurisdiction within the borough.

POWER TO CONSTABLES TO APPREHEND DISORDERLY PERSONS, &c.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any constable during the time of his being on duty to apprehend all idle and disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace or whom he shall have just cause to suspect of intention to commit a felony, and to deliver any person so apprehended into the custody of the constable appointed under this act, who shall be in attendance at the nearest watch-house, in order that such person may be secured until he can be brought before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law, or may give bail for his appearance before a justice of the peace, if the constable shall think fit to take bail, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

CONSTABLES ATTENDING AT THE WATCH-HOUSES IN THE NIGHT, MAY TAKE BAIL BY RECOGNIZANCE FROM PERSONS BROUGHT BEFORE THEM FOR PETTY MISDEMEANORS; SUCH RECOGNIZANCE TO BE CONDITIONED FOR THE APPEARANCE OF THE PARTIES BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.—IN DEFAULT OF APPEARANCE, RECOGNIZANCE TO BE FORFEITED.—TIME OF HEARING MAY BE POSTPONED.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that where any person charged with any petty misdemeanor shall be brought without the warrant of a justice of the peace into the custody of any constable appointed under this act, during his attendance in the night-time at any watch-house within any such borough as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such constable, if he shall think fit, to take bail by recognizance, without any fee or reward, from such person, conditioned that such person shall appear for examination within two days before a justice of the peace within the borough at some time and place to be specified

in the recognizance; and every recognizance so taken shall be of equal obligation on the parties entering into the same, and liable to the same proceedings for the estreating thereof, as if the same had been taken before a justice of the peace; and the constable shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose in every watch-house, the names, residence and occupation of the party, and his surety or sureties, if any, entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sums respectively acknowledged, and shall lay the same before such justice as shall be present at the time and place when and where the party is required to appear; and if the party does not appear at the time and place required, or within one hour after, the justice shall cause a record of the recognizance to be drawn up, to be signed by the constable, and shall return the same to the next general or quarter sessions of the peace for the borough, or for the county in which such borough is situate, in those boroughs for which there shall be no separate general or quarter sessions of the peace, with a certificate at the back thereof, signed by such justice, that the party has not complied with the obligation therein contained; and the clerk of the peace shall make the like estreats and schedules of every such recognizance as of recognizances forfeited in the sessions of the peace; and if the party not appearing shall apply by any person on his behalf to postpone the hearing of the charge against him, and the justice shall think fit to consent thereto, the justice shall be at liberty to enlarge the recognizance to such further time as he shall appoint; and when the matter shall be heard and determined, either by the dismissal of the complaint or by binding the party over to answer the matter thereof at the sessions, or otherwise, the recognizance for the appearance of the party before a justice shall be discharged without fee or reward.

PENALTIES ON CONSTABLES FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that if any constable of any borough shall be guilty of any neglect of duty or of any disobedience of any lawful order, every such offender, being convicted thereof before any two justices of the peace, shall for every such offence be liable to be imprisoned for

any time not exceeding ten days, or to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings, or to be dismissed from his office, as such justices shall in their discretion think meet.

PENALTY FOR ASSAULTS ON CONSTABLES.—PROVISO.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that if any person shall assault or resist any constable of any borough appointed under this act in the execution of his duty, or shall aid or incite any person so to assault or resist, every such offender, being convicted thereof before any two justices of the peace, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay such sum, not exceeding five pounds, as the said justices shall think meet: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any prosecution by way of indictment against any person so offending, but so as that such person shall not be prosecuted by indictment, and also proceeded against under this act for the same offence.

REGULATION AND PAYMENT OF EXPENCES.—REWARDS FOR ACTIVITY, &c.

LXXXII. And be it enacted, that the treasurer of every borough appointed under this act shall pay to the constables of such borough appointed under this act such salaries, wages and allowances, and at such periods as the watch committee for such borough shall, subject to the approbation of the council, direct, and the council shall order to be paid also any extraordinary expenses which such persons shall appear to have necessarily incurred in apprehending offenders and executing the orders of any justice of the peace having jurisdiction within such borough, such expenses having been first examined and approved by such justice; and the said treasurer shall also pay such further sums as the watch committee shall, subject to the approbation of the council, award to any of the persons belonging to the said constabulary force, as a reward for extraordinary diligence or exertion, or as a compensation for wounds or severe injuries received in the performance of their duty, or as an allowance to such of them as shall be disabled by bodily injury received, or shall be worn out by length of service, and all other charges and expenses

which the watch committee shall, subject to the approbation of the council, direct to be paid for the purposes of the constabulary force under this act.

MAGISTRATES TO APPOINT ANNUALLY A CERTAIN NUMBER OF PERSONS TO ACT AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES IN CASE OF NEED.—1 AND 2 W. 4. c. 41.—PAYMENT OF SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

LXXXIII. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the justices of the peace having jurisdiction within any borough are hereby authorized and required in the month of October in every year to nominate and appoint by precept in writing, under their hands, so many as they shall think fit of the inhabitants of such borough (not legally exempt from serving the office of constable), to act as special constables within such borough whensoever they shall be required by the warrant of any of the justices of the peace having jurisdiction within such borough so to act, and not otherwise; and every such warrant shall recite that in the opinion of the justice granting the same, the ordinary police force of the borough is insufficient at that time to maintain the peace of the borough; and every person so appointed a special constable shall take the oath set forth in the act passed in the session of parliament holden in the first and second years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act for amending the laws relative to the appointment of special constables, and for the better preservation of the peace," and shall have the powers and immunities and be liable to the duties and penalties enacted by the said last-mentioned act; and every person so appointed a special constable shall receive, out of the borough fund, for every day during which he shall be called out to act as such, the sum of three shillings and sixpence, and no more.

ON NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF CONSTABLES, THE PRESENT PROVISIONS IN LOCAL ACTS AS TO WATCHING, &c. TO CEASE.—WATCH-BOXES, ARMS, &c. TO BE GIVEN UP FOR THE USE OF THE CONSTABLES APPOINTED UNDER THIS ACT.—PENALTY FOR NOT GIVING THEM UP.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that as soon as constables shall have been appointed by the watch committee for any borough, a notice, signed by the mayor of such borough, specifying the day on which such constables shall begin to act, shall be fixed on the door of the town

hall and every church within such borough; and on the day so specified in such notice so much of all acts named in conjunction with such borough in the schedule (E.) to this act annexed, and of all acts made before the passing of this act, as relates to the appointment, regulation, powers, and duties, or to the assessment or collection of any rate to provide for the expenses of any watchmen, constables, patrol, or police for any place situated within such borough, shall cease and determine; and all watch-houses and watch-boxes in any such place, and all arms, accoutrements, and other necessities provided at the public expense for any watchmen, constables, patrol, or police therein, shall be given up to such persons as shall be named by the said mayor in such notice, for the use of and accommodation of the constables to be appointed under this act, and all the property so to be given up shall be deemed to belong to the body corporate of such borough; and in case any person having the charge, control, or possession of any watch-house, watch-box, arms, accoutrements, or necessities as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to give up the same as herein-before required, every such offender, being convicted thereof before any two justices of the peace, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay, over and above the value of the property not given up, such sum not exceeding five pounds as the said justices shall think meet; and where there shall be any building in any such place as aforesaid, a part only of which building shall have been heretofore used as a watch-house, such part shall be given up every day, from the hour of four in the afternoon, until the hour of nine in the forenoon, for the use and accommodation of the constables to be appointed under this act; and if any person having the charge, control, or possession of any such building shall neglect or refuse to give up such part thereof for the purposes aforesaid, or to permit free access thereto or egress therefrom during any portion of the time above prescribed, every such offender, being convicted thereof before any two justices of the peace, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding five pounds as the said justices shall think meet: Provided nevertheless, that in every case in which before the passing of this act a rate might be levied in any borough for the

purpose of watching, conjointly with any other purpose, nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the levying and collecting of such rate for such other purpose solely, or to repeal the powers given in any act so far as the same relate to such other purpose: Provided always, that where the amount of such rate before the passing of this act might not exceed a given rate in the pound on the value of property rateable thereunto, the rate so to be levied for such other purpose solely shall not exceed such proportion of the said given rate in the pound as shall appear to have been expended for such purpose other than watching by an account of the average yearly expenditure during the last seven years, or where such rate shall not have been levied during seven years, then during such less number of years as such rate shall have been levied.

PROVISO AS TO RATES IN ARREAR, AND AS TO DEBTS.

LXXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that any rate for defraying the expenses of any watchmen, constables, patrol, or police in any such place as aforesaid, made previously to the day specified in such notice as aforesaid, shall be levied and collected in the same manner as if this act had not been passed: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the levying and collecting of any rate in any such place as aforesaid for the purpose of paying any debt contracted before the passing of this act, or the interest of any such debt, but that such rate shall and may be levied and collected in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

WATCH COMMITTEE TO TRANSMIT A REPORT QUARTERLY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND ALSO A COPY OF THEIR RULES, &c.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that the watch committee of every such borough shall, on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October in every year, transmit to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state a report of the number of men appointed to act as constables or policemen in such borough, and of the description of arms, accoutrements, and clothing, and other necessities furnished to each man, and of the salaries, wages, and

allowances payable to such constables or policemen, and of the number and situation of all station houses in such borough; and also a copy of all rules, orders, and regulations which shall from time to time be made by such watch committee or by the council of such borough for the regulation and guidance of such constables or policemen.

POWER FOR COUNCIL TO ORDER PARTS OF BOROUGH NOT WITHIN A LOCAL ACT AS TO LIGHTING TO BE INCLUDED IN SUCH ACT.—
PROVISO AS TO AMOUNT OF RATE FOR LIGHTING.

LXXXVII. And whereas parts of certain boroughs are within the provisions of one or more local act or acts for regulating the lighting thereof, and certain other parts of the same boroughs are not within the provisions of any local act for regulating the lighting thereof, and for want of such lighting the efficiency of the constables may be much diminished, and great facilities afforded for the commission of crimes and for the escape of offenders; for remedy thereof be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the council of any borough in any part of which there is a local act for the lighting thereof to make an order that any part of such borough not being within the provisions of any local act for the lighting thereof shall, from and after a certain day to be named in such order, be taken to be within the provisions of such local act or acts for lighting any part of such borough as the common council shall specify in such order; and after such day the part named in such order shall be within the provisions of the act or acts so specified, so far as relates to lighting, or to any rates authorized to be levied for the purpose of lighting, as fully as if such part had been originally named in such act or acts, anything in such act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that every part named in such order shall be lighted in the like manner as those parts which before the making of such order were within the provisions of such local act, and that the rate to be raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of lighting any part so named in such order shall not exceed the average expense in the pound of the lighting of the other parts of such borough.*

* This power, connected with regulations of police, is a very important one. The suburbs of many boroughs included in the parlia-

COUNCIL MAY ASSUME THE POWERS OF INSPECTORS UNDER 3 AND 4 W. 4, c. 90, FOR LIGHTING ANY PART OF THE BOROUGH NOT WITHIN A LOCAL ACT FOR LIGHTING THE SAME.

LXXXVIII. And be it enacted, that if the council of any borough chosen under this act shall, by public notice to be affixed on the outer door of the Town Hall or in some public place within the borough, declare that on a certain day, to be named in such notice, not less than twenty-one days after the day on which such public notice shall have been given, they will take upon themselves the powers given to the inspectors named in a certain act made in the third and fourth year of his present Majesty, intituled "An act to repeal an act of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, for the lighting and watching of parishes in England and Wales, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," so far as the same relates to the lighting the whole or any part of any borough which is not within the provisions of any local act, or in which there is no power of levying rates for lighting the same, the council of such borough shall, after the day named in such notice, have the same powers and duties as belong to inspectors under the said last-recited act in regard to lighting, and to levying rates for the purpose of lighting such part of the borough, except so far as the same are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act; and in such case the council shall have the sole power to fix and determine the amount of money which they will call for in any one year for the purpose of lighting such part of the borough, so that such sum shall not exceed the rate of sixpence in the pound on the full and fair annual

mentary boundaries defined by the boundary act, and now included within the municipal jurisdiction of town councils, are without any regulation for lighting or police. This clause will extend the powers of any existing local act, to such suburbs, without the usual expense attending an application to parliament for them. It is to be hoped that at a future day the general provisions and objects of local acts, will be embodied in some general act. Such a measure would economise the time of parliament, prevent litigation, and put an end to an enormous mass of jobbing. At present, the most extraordinary powers are often given by private acts, which would never be sanctioned in a general act. It may be useful to the public to know that Alderman Wood and Mr Robinson of Worcester, are the most practised hands in the management of a private bill of any members now in the House of Commons.

value of all property rateable to the relief of the poor within such part of the borough: Provided also, that it shall not be lawful in such case for the inhabitants of such part of the borough at any time to determine that the provisions of the said recited act shall cease to be acted upon.

ACT NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT, &c. OF DOCKYARDS, ARSENALS, &c.—2 AND 3 W. 4, c. 40.

LXXXIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the watching, paving, or lighting, and internal regulations established for the government and security of any of his Majesty's dockyards, victualling establishments, arsenals, and barracks respectively; nor shall any of the tenements within the said dockyards, victualling establishments, arsenals, or barracks, or the inhabitants of the same, be liable to be assessed to the rates for watching, paving, or lighting, the other parts of the city, borough, or parish, within which the same may be respectively situated, unless such tenements or the inhabitants thereof are now or may hereafter become liable to be assessed to any such rates made under or by virtue of any law or statute now in force; nor shall anything herein contained extend to defeat or affect the authority of justices of the peace which by an act passed in the second year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "An act to amend the laws relating to the business of the civil departments of the navy, and to make other regulations for more effectually carrying on the duties of the said departments," is vested in the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the United Kingdom, and in the superintendents of the several dockyards and other naval and victualling establishments, in all places and in all matters relating to his Majesty's naval service, and to the stores, provisions, ammunition, and accounts thereof.

COUNCIL TO HAVE POWER TO MAKE BYE LAWS.

XC. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the council of any borough to make such bye laws as to them shall seem meet for the good rule and government of the borough, and for prevention and suppression of all such nuisances as are not already punishable in a summary manner by virtue of any act in force throughout such

borough, and to appoint by such bye laws such fines as they shall deem necessary for the prevention and suppression of such offences; provided that no fine so to be appointed shall exceed the sum of five pounds, and that no such bye law shall be made unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of the council shall be present; provided that no such bye law shall be of any force until the expiration of forty days after the same or a copy thereof shall have been sent, sealed with the seal of the said borough, to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and shall have been affixed on the outer door of the Town Hall or in some other public place within such borough; and if at any time within the said period of forty days his Majesty, with the advice of his privy council shall disallow the same bye law or any part thereof, such bye law or the part thereof disallowed shall not come into operation: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, if he shall think fit, at any time within the said period of forty days, to enlarge the time within which such bye law, if disallowed, shall not come into force; and no such bye law shall in that case come into force until after the expiration of such enlarged time.*

AS TO BREACHES OF BYE LAWS.

XCI. And be it enacted, that all the provisions hereinafter contained relative to offences against this act punishable upon summary conviction shall be taken to apply to all offences committed in breach of any bye law or regulation made by virtue of this act.

ALL CORPORATE PROPERTY AND ALL FINES RECEIVED TO BE CARRIED TO THE ACCOUNT OF THE BOROUGH FUND.—PAYMENT OF DEBTS, &c. SALARIES OF RECORDER, TOWN CLERK, TREASURER, AND OTHER OFFICERS, AND ELECTION EXPENCES, TO BE PAID OUT OF SUCH FUND.—APPLICATION OF SURPLUS.—IF THE FUND BE INSUFFICIENT, THE COUNCIL SHALL ORDER A RATE TO MAKE UP THE DEFICIENCY.—55 G. 3. c. 51.

XCII. And be it enacted, that after the election of the treasurer in any borough the rents and profits of all

* This clause confers rather extensive legislative powers on the town council. If the council is composed of intelligent persons, these powers will be very sparingly exercised; if of persons of mean and vulgar minds, there will be hardly an object against which they will not be attempted to be directed: but such attempts will indicate who of the council will be qualified for re-election.

hereditaments, and the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds of all monies, dues, chattels, and valuable securities, belonging or payable to any body corporate named in conjunction with the said borough in the said Schedules (A.) and (B.), or to any member or officer thereof in his corporate capacity, and every fine or penalty for any offence against this act (the application of which has not been already provided for), shall be paid to the treasurer of such borough; and all the monies which he shall so receive shall be carried by him to the account of a fund to be called "The Borough Fund;" and such fund subject to the payment of any lawful debt due from such body corporate to any person, which shall have been contracted before the passing of this act, and unredeemed, or of so much thereof as the council of such borough from time to time shall be required or shall deem it expedient to redeem, and to the payment from time to time of the interest of so much thereof as shall remain unredeemed, and saving all rights, interests, claims, or demands, of all persons or bodies corporate in or upon the real or personal estate of any body corporate by virtue of any proceedings either at law or in equity which have been already instituted or which may be hereafter instituted, or by virtue of any mortgage or otherwise shall be applied toward the payment of the salary of the mayor, and of the recorder, and of the police magistrate, hereinafter mentioned when there is a recorder or police magistrate, and of the respective salaries of the town clerk and treasurer, and of every other officer whom the council shall appoint, and also towards the payment of the expenses incurred from time to time in preparing and printing burgess lists, ward lists, and notices, and in other matters attending such elections as are herein mentioned, and, in boroughs which shall have a separate court of sessions of the peace as is herein-after provided, towards the expenses of the prosecution, maintenance, and punishment of offenders, and towards such other sum to be paid by such borough to the treasurer of such county as is herein-after provided, and towards the expence of maintaining the borough gaol, house of correction, and corporate buildings, and towards the payment of the constables, and of all other expenses not herein otherwise

provided for which shall be necessarily incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and in case the borough fund shall be more than sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, the surplus thereof shall be applied, under the direction of the council, for the public benefit of the inhabitants and improvement of the borough; provided that it shall not be lawful for the council to be elected under the provisions of this act, in any borough in which the body corporate named in conjunction with the said borough in the said schedules (A.) and (B.), before the time of the passing of this act shall have contracted any lawful debt chargeable on any tolls or dues belonging or payable to the said body corporate, or to any member or officer thereof in his corporate capacity, or towards the satisfaction whereof such tolls or dues or any part thereof were applicable before the passing of this act, to alter or reduce the amount to be levied and payable of such tolls or dues, or to grant for any consideration any remission of or exemption from such tolls or dues or any part thereof, unless with the consent in writing under the hands of a majority in number and amount of the creditors to whom such debt is due, until after such debt and all arrears of interest due thereon shall have been fully paid and satisfied; and in case the borough fund shall not be sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, the council of the borough is hereby authorized and required from time to time to estimate, as correctly as may be, what amount, in addition to such fund, will be sufficient for the payment of the expenses to be incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and in order to raise the amount so estimated the said council is hereby authorized and required from time to time to order a borough rate in the nature of a county rate to be made within their borough, and for that purpose the council of such borough shall have within their borough all the powers which any justices of the peace assembled at their general or quarter sessions in any county in England have within the limits of their commission by virtue of an act made in the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to Amend an Act of his late Majesty King George the Second, for the more Easy Assessing, Collecting, and

Levying of County Rates," or as near thereto as the nature of the case will admit, except as is herein-after excepted; and all warrants required by the said act to be issued under the hands and seals of two or more justices shall in like case be signed by the mayor, and sealed with the seal of the borough; provided that such council shall not be empowered to receive, hear, or determine any appeal against any such rate; and if any person shall think himself aggrieved by any such rate it shall be lawful for him to appeal to the recorder herein-after mentioned at the next quarter sessions for the borough in which such rate has been made, or in case there shall be no recorder within such borough, to the justices at the next court of quarter sessions for the county within which such borough is situate or whereunto it is adjacent; and such recorder or justices respectively shall have power to hear and determine the same, and to award relief in the premises, as in the case of an appeal against any county rate; and all such sums levied in pursuance of such borough rate shall be paid over to the account of the borough fund, and, subject to the provisions herein-before contained, shall be applied to all purposes to which before the passing of this act a borough rate or county rate was by law applicable in such borough or county: Provided that in every case in which before the passing this act any rate might be levied in any borough, or in any parish or place made part of any borough under the provisions of this act, for the purpose of watching solely by day or by night, or for the purpose of watching by day or by night conjointly with any other purpose, it shall be lawful for the council of such borough to levy a watch rate sufficient to raise any sum not greater than the average yearly sum which during the last seven years, or where such rate shall not have been levied during seven years, then during such less number of years as such rate shall have been levied, shall have been expended in the maintenance and establishment of watchmen, constables, patrole, or policemen, within the district in which such rate was levied, and for that purpose the council shall have all the powers herein-before given to the council in the matter of the borough rate; and where any part of any

borough shall not at the time of the passing of this act be within the provisions of the act authorizing the levy of such rate for watching as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the council from time to time to order that such part, or so much thereof as to the council shall seem fit, shall be rated to the watch rate in like manner as other parts of the borough to be specified in such order, and such watch rate thereupon shall be levied within the part mentioned in such order in like manner as in the other parts of the borough so specified, and all such sums levied in pursuance of such watch rate shall be paid over to the account of the borough fund: provided always, that no such order as last aforesaid shall be made for rating to such watch rate any part of any borough in which at the time of passing this act such rate as aforesaid shall not be levied, and which is more than two hundred yards distant from any street or continuous line of houses which shall be regularly watched within the borough under the provisions of this act; provided also, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to render liable to the payment of any debt contracted before the passing of this act by any body corporate any part of the real or personal estate of the said body corporate which before the passing of this act was not liable thereto, or to authorize the levy of any rate within any part of any borough for the purpose of paying any debt contracted before the passing of this act which before the passing of this act could not lawfully be levied therein towards the payment of the same.

ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TO BE KEPT, AUDITED
AND PUBLISHED.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that the treasurer of every borough shall, in books to be kept for that purpose, enter true accounts of all sums of money by him received and paid, and of the several matters for which such sums shall have been received and paid; and the books containing the accounts shall at all seasonable times be open to the inspection of any of the aldermen or councillors of such borough; and all the accounts, with all vouchers and papers relating thereto, shall, in the months of March and September in every year, be submitted by the treasurer of

the borough to the auditors hereinbefore provided to be elected, and to such member of the council as the mayor shall name on the first day of March in every year, or in case of extraordinary vacancy within ten days next after such vacancy, for the purpose of being examined and audited, from the first day of September in the year preceding to the first day of March, and from the first day of March to the first day of September in the year in which the said auditors were elected and named, and if the said accounts shall be found to be correct, the auditors shall sign the same; and after such accounts shall have been so examined and audited in the month of September in every year, the treasurer shall make out in writing, and shall cause to be printed, a full abstract of his accounts for the year, and a copy thereof shall be open to the inspection of all the rate-payers of such borough, and copies thereof shall be delivered to all rate-payers of such borough applying for the same, on payment of a reasonable price for each copy.

POWER OF SALE AND LEASING RESTRAINED.

XCIV. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the council of any body corporate to be elected under this act to sell, mortgage, or alienate the lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the said body corporate, or any part thereof, except in pursuance of some covenant, contract, or agreement bonâ fide made or entered into on or before the fifth day of June in this present year, by or on behalf of the body corporate of any borough, or of some resolution duly entered in the corporation books of such body corporate on or before the said fifth day of June, or to demise or lease, except in pursuance of some covenant, contract, or agreement bonâ fide made or entered into on or before the said fifth day of June by or on the behalf of such body corporate, or in pursuance of some resolutions duly entered in the corporation books of such body corporate on or before the said fifth day of June, or except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments of such body corporate, or any part thereof, or to enter into any new covenant, contract, or agreement (except in the cases hereinafter mentioned) for demising or leasing any such lands, tenements, or here-

ditaments, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding thirty-one years from the time when such lease shall be made, or if made in pursuance of a previous agreement, then from the time when such agreement shall have been entered into; and in every lease which the said council is not hereby restrained from making there shall (except in the cases hereinafter mentioned) be reserved and made payable during the whole of the term thereby granted *such clear yearly rent as to the council shall appear reasonable, without taking any fine for the same* : * Provided nevertheless, that in every case in which such council shall deem it expedient to sell and alienate, or to demise and lease for a longer term than thirty-one years, or upon different terms and conditions than those hereinbefore mentioned, any of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, it shall be lawful for such council to represent the circumstances of the case to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury; and it shall be lawful for such council, with the approbation of the said lords commissioners, or any three of them, to sell, alienate, and demise any of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the said body corporate, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as shall have been approved by the said lords commissioners : Provided always, that notice of the intention of the council to make such application as aforesaid shall be fixed on the outer door of the town hall, or in some public and conspicuous place within the borough,

* This most useful provision will go far to secure the inhabitants of boroughs against any jobbing of the public lands or property, and applies to all new leases *not* renewals, and *may* apply to renewals, if the council think fit. The next clause makes it *lawful* to renew old leases on their former terms. In many cases it will be just and proper that this should be done. In many cases renewals of old leases would be most unjust to the inhabitants of boroughs, who have been, and may for a long time continue to be, deprived of a fixed annual income, which would enable an intelligent council to improve a borough, or to carry into effect measures of great permanent utility to all the inhabitants. This clause will also prevent the improvidence of future leases on fines. A public body, as well as a private individual, has a great interest in receiving a certain annual income. Those who have got public property contend for the contrary, and assume that public property should be administered in a manner that the owner of no private property would for an instant tolerate. The next clause will require, on the part of the council, the exercise of great discretion.

one calendar month at least before such application ; and a copy of the memorial intended to be sent to the said lords commissioners shall be kept in the town clerk's office during such calendar month, and shall be freely open to the inspection of every burgess at all reasonable hours during the same.

THE COUNCIL OF ANY BOROUGH UNDER THIS ACT AUTHORIZED TO RENEW LEASES, &c.

XCV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in all cases in which any body corporate shall on the fifth day of June in this present year have been bound or engaged by any covenant or agreement, express or implied, or have been enjoined by any deed, will, or other document, or have been sanctioned or warranted by ancient usage or by custom or practice, to make any renewal of any lease for years, or for life or lives, or for years determinable with any life or lives, at any fixed or determinate or known or accustomed period, or after the lapse of any number of years, or on the dropping of any life or lives, and years determinable after the lapse of any number of years, at a fine certain, or under any special or specific terms or conditions, and also in all cases in which any body corporate shall theretofore have ordinarily made renewal of any lease for years, or for life or lives, or for years determinable with any life or lives at any fixed or determinate or known or accustomed period, or after the lapse of any number of years, or upon the dropping of any life or lives, upon the payment of an arbitrary fine, it shall be lawful for the council of such borough to renew such lease for such term or number of years, either absolutely or determinable with any life or lives, or for such life or lives, and at such rent, and upon the payment of such fine or premium, either certain or arbitrary, and with or without any covenant for the future renewal thereof, as such body corporate could or might have done in case this act had not been passed.

LEASES OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS, AND OF GROUND FOR BUILDING ON, OR FOR MAKING GARDENS, &c. MAY BE MADE FOR SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS.

XCVI. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, that in any of the instances hereinafter mentioned it shall be

lawful for the council from time to time to demise and lease, or to enter into any contract or agreement for demising and leasing, any of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to any person, body politic, corporate, or collegiate, for any term not exceeding seventy-five years from the time of making such lease or agreement; (that is to say,) of tenements or hereditaments the greater part of the yearly value of which shall at the time of making the lease or agreement consist of any building or buildings, of land or ground proper for the erection of any houses or other buildings thereupon, with or without gardens, yards, curtilages, or other appurtenances to be used therewith, and, where the lessee or intended lessee shall covenant or agree to erect a building or buildings thereon of greater yearly value than such land or ground, of land or ground proper for gardens, yards, curtilages, or other appurtenances to be used with any other house or other building erected or to be erected on any such ground, belonging either to such body corporate or to any other proprietor, or proper for any other purpose calculated to afford convenience or accommodation to the occupiers of any such house or building.

COLLUSIVE PURCHASES, SALES, AND DEMISES OF CORPORATE PROPERTY SINCE THE 5TH JUNE 1835, FOR UNDUE CONSIDERATION, MAY BE SET ASIDE.—3 G. 4. C. 126.

XCVII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the council first to be elected in any borough under the provisions of this act to call in question all purchases, sales, leases, and demises not made in pursuance of some such bonâ fide covenant, contract, agreement, or resolution made or entered into as aforesaid before the said fifth day of June, and all contracts for the purchase, sale, lease, or demise of any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all divisions and appropriations of the monies, goods, and valuable securities, or any part of the real or personal estate, of which on or before the fifth day of June in this present year, the body corporate of which they are the council, whether in their own right or as trustees for charitable or other purposes, was seised or possessed, which shall have been made or contracted between the said fifth day of June and the day of the

declaration of their election; and for that purpose, if it shall appear to the said council that there is ground for believing that any such purchase, sale, lease, or demise, or such contract, or such division or appropriation of the premises, was collusively made *for no consideration, or for an inadequate consideration*, it shall be lawful for the council of such borough, at any time within six calendar months next after the first election of councillors under this act shall have been declared in such borough, upon notice of their intention being first given in the *London Gazette*, and also affixed on the outer door of the town hall or in some public place within the borough, to cause the value of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in question to be inquired of and found by a jury of twelve indifferent men of the county in which, or adjoining to which in the case of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and of all counties of cities and towns corporate, such lands, tenements, hereditaments, or premises do lie; and in order thereto the said council is empowered to summon and call before such jury all persons having the custody and possession of any deed or agreement concerning the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises made or entered into since the said fifth day of June, and to cause all such deeds and agreements to be produced before the said jury, and examined by them, and to examine upon oath every person who shall be thought necessary to be examined (which oath the mayor is hereby empowered to administer); and the council shall, by ordering a view or otherwise, use all lawful means for the information as well of themselves as of the said jury in the premises; and the jury shall find the value of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, and the consideration which shall have been given, and also that which ought of right to have been given, for the purchase, sale, lease, demise, or appropriation thereof, according to the terms of such purchase, sale, lease, demise, contract, or appropriation, and taking into account all the circumstances under which the same shall have taken place; and if the jury by their oaths shall find that no consideration, or a consideration less than that which they shall have so found to be the value which ought therefore to have been given, shall have been collusively given or contracted to

be given by the terms of any such purchase, sale, lease, demise, contract, or appropriation, the party to such purchase, sale, lease, demise, contract, or appropriation, shall have his option either to re-convey and restore the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in question, and to abandon the contract to which he shall have been party, upon receipt in each case of the consideration, if any, which he shall have given for the same, or to give therefore in each case such additional consideration so that the whole consideration given shall be that which ought of right to have been given, so found by the jury as aforesaid; and in every such case as last aforesaid the additional consideration given or to be given shall be endorsed on the original deed or conveyance; and unless he shall so do within one calendar month next after the finding of the jury, every such purchase, sale, lease, demise, contract, and conveyance shall be absolutely void and of none effect as against the said body corporate and their successors; and in every case in which any such contract shall have been abandoned as aforesaid, or in which any such purchase, sale, lease, demise, contract, or conveyance shall become void and of none effect, under the provisions of this act, the party who would otherwise have had the benefit of the same shall be remitted to his former estate, title, and interest (if any) in the premises as if no such contract, purchase, sale, lease, or demise had been made or entered into; and for summoning and returning such juries, and for imposing fines on the sheriff, his deputy, bailiff, or agent, and on the persons summoned and returned on the said jury, and on any person required to give evidence, who shall in this behalf contravene the provisions of this act, the council of every such borough shall have all the powers given in that behalf to the trustees or commissioners of any turnpike road by an Act made in the third year of his late Majesty George the Third, intituled "An act to amend the general laws now in being for regulating turnpike roads in that part of Great Britain called England;" and all the costs of the said jury, and of all witnesses tendered by the said council to be examined before the said jury, shall in every case be borne by the council, and paid out of the borough fund: Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for his

Majesty, if he shall think fit, by the advice of his privy council, upon petition to him setting forth the special circumstances under which any purchase, sale, lease, demise, contract, or appropriation of any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises shall have been made since the said fifth day of June, to order that the same shall not be called in question under the provisions of this act; and in such case as last aforesaid the same shall not be called in question, or set aside, or affected under the provisions of this act: Provided always, that in every case in which such petition shall have been presented it shall be lawful for his Majesty, if he shall think fit, to enlarge the time within which (in case his Majesty shall not think fit to make such order as aforesaid) the council may have power as aforesaid to call in question any purchase, sale, lease, demise, contract, or appropriation referred to in such petition.

HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSION MAY BE ISSUED FOR CERTAIN PERSONS
TO ACT AS JUSTICES IN ANY OF SUCH BOROUGHES.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty from time to time to assign to so many persons as he shall think proper his Majesty's commission to act as justices of the peace in and for each borough, and in and for each of the counties of cities and towns respectively named in the said schedule (A), and in and for such of the boroughs in the said schedule (B), to which his Majesty may be pleased, upon the petition of the council thereof to grant a commission of the peace: provided nevertheless, that every person so to be assigned shall reside within the borough for which he shall be so assigned, or within seven miles of such borough, or of some part thereof, during such time as he shall act as a justice of the peace in and for such borough.*

* This clause was much altered by the Lords, in opposition to the Commons, and their alterations were insisted on and finally admitted. The reasons given by the Lords for their alteration were:—

Because, by the principles of the constitution, the appointment of justices of the peace ought to rest in the crown, unfettered by any restraint; and where the charters of corporations granted by the crown are superseded by parliament, it appears desirable to revert to the principles by which the appointment of justices should be governed, and to avoid the evils which have resulted from a contrary practice.

COUNCILS MAY MAKE BYE LAWS, ON WHICH THE CROWN MAY
APPOINT SALARIED JUSTICES.

XCIX. And be it enacted, that if the council of any borough shall think it requisite that a salaried police magistrate or magistrates be appointed within such borough, such council is hereby empowered to make a bye-law fixing the amount of the salary which he or they are to receive in that behalf; and such bye-law so made by any council as aforesaid shall be transmitted to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and it shall be lawful thereupon for his Majesty, if he shall think fit, to appoint one or more fit persons, according to the number fixed in the said bye-law (being barristers-at-law of not less than five years standing), to be, during his Majesty's pleasure, police magistrate or magistrates and a justice or

The reasons given by the Commons against the Lords' alteration, were :—

Because the Commons conceive that in order to enable the servants of the crown justly to advise his Majesty in the exercise of this branch of his Royal prerogative, it must necessarily be, that local information should be sought for respecting the character and qualification of parties, who may be put into the several commissions of the peace. The Commons further consider it to be of the highest importance that such information should be publicly given by persons acting avowedly (? openly) and therefore responsible for their recommendation; that if such information be not so given, it must necessarily be sought for through private and irresponsible channels, and the persons recommending will be freed from the salutary control of public opinion, and may be swayed by undue preferences. That the town councils freely elected may safely be presumed to have the deepest interests in the impartial administration of justice, and in the due enforcement of the law, within their respective communities, and that there is, therefore, no reason to apprehend that they will submit for his Majesty's approval the names of improper or undeserving men; that should the very improbable occurrence take place, it would be the duty of those who advise the crown to set aside the recommendation of the council, and to require a new and revised list. That, consequently, with a view to the responsibility of those who recommend to the trustworthiness of those who are recommended, and to the weight and authority of the laws, which cannot be separated from the character of those by whom the laws are administered, the Commons are willing to hope that the Lords will not insist on this amendment. The Commons yielded the matter in dispute. Lord J. Russell, however, has declared that, so long as he is in office, he shall request from town Councils the names of persons to whom they would recommend the commission to be addressed, and that the persons so named shall be appointed.

justices of the peace for such borough, and to direct that such sum shall be paid quarterly out of the borough fund of such borough, as will be sufficient to pay such yearly salary to each of the justices so assigned as last aforesaid, not exceeding in the whole the salary mentioned in the prayer of such petition, clear of all fees or deductions, as to his Majesty shall seem fit; and the treasurer of such borough shall thereupon pay to each justice so assigned as last aforesaid, out of the borough fund of such borough, the salary so directed to be paid, by four equal quarterly payments, and in the same proportion up to the time of the death of such justice, or his ceasing to act under such assignment as aforesaid; provided that in every case of vacancy of the office of police magistrate in any borough aforesaid no new appointment of police magistrate in such borough shall be made until the council shall again make application to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state in that behalf, and as in the case of the first appointment of a police magistrate in such borough.

COUNCIL TO PROVIDE A POLICE OFFICE.

C. And be it enacted, that the council of every borough to which a separate commission of the peace shall be granted under the provisions of this act shall be authorized and required to provide and furnish one or more fit and suitable office or offices, to be called "the police office" or "offices" of the borough, for the purpose of transacting the business of the justices of such borough, and to pay from time to time out of the borough fund such sums as may be necessary for providing, upholding, and furnishing, and for the necessary expences of such police office or offices; provided that no room in any house licensed as a victualling house or alehouse shall be used for the purposes of any such police office.

JUSTICES NEED NOT BE QUALIFIED BY ESTATE.—SUCH JUSTICES NOT TO SIT IN COURTS OF GAOL DELIVERY, &c.

CI. And be it further enacted, that every person assigned to keep the peace within any borough under the provisions of this act, or any of them, shall, during the continuance of such assignment, execute the duties of a justice of the peace in and for the borough for which he shall have been so assigned, although he may not have

such qualification by estate as is required by law in the case of other persons being justices of the peace for a county, provided that such person be not disqualified by law to act as a justice of the peace for any other cause, or upon any other account than in respect of estate, and although such person may not be a burgess of the borough in and for which he shall have been assigned to act as a justice of peace; and that every summons for the appearance of any person, or warrant to compel such appearance, or warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any offence, or search warrant, issued by any justice of the peace acting in and for any borough in any matter within his jurisdiction, may be respectively served and executed within any county in which the said borough shall be situated, or within any distance not exceeding seven miles from such borough, and within such limits as aforesaid shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been originally issued or subsequently indorsed by a justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the same shall be served or executed, any law, statute, charter, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and every such summons and warrant shall and may be lawfully served or executed within such limits as aforesaid by the constable or special constable to whom the same shall be directed: provided nevertheless, that no such person, by virtue of such assignment, shall act as a justice of the peace at any court of gaol delivery or general or quarter sessions, or in making or levying any county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate.

JUSTICES TO APPOINT A CLERK, WHO SHALL NOT BE CLERK OF THE PEACE, OR AN ALDERMAN OR COUNCILLOR, NOR BE CONCERNED IN THE PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS COMMITTED BY THE BOROUGH JUSTICES.

CII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the justices of every borough to which a separate commission of the peace shall be granted as aforesaid, at their first or any other meeting, and they are hereby respectively required to appoint a fit person to be the clerk to the justices of such borough, to be removable at their pleasure, and so as often as there shall be a vacancy in the said office of clerk to the justices by death, resigna-

tion, removal, or otherwise; provided that it shall not be lawful for the said justices to appoint or continue as such clerk to the justices any alderman or councillor of such borough, or clerk of the peace of such borough, or the partner of such clerk of the peace, or any clerk or person in the employ of such clerk of the peace: Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the said clerk to the justices, by himself or his partner, to be directly or indirectly interested or employed in the prosecution of any offender committed for trial by the justices of whom he shall be such clerk as aforesaid, or any of them, at any court of gaol delivery or general or quarter sessions; and any person being an alderman or councillor, or clerk of the peace of any borough, or the partner or clerk or in the employ of such clerk of the peace, who shall act as clerk to the justices of such borough, or shall otherwise offend in the premises, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, one moiety thereof to the treasurer of such borough, to be paid over to the credit and account of the borough fund of such borough, and the other moiety thereof, with full costs of suit, to any person who will sue for the same in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster.

HIS MAJESTY MAY GRANT A SEPARATE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, AND APPOINT A RECORDER, IN CERTAIN BOROUGH.—RECORDER TO BE A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE BOROUGH; BUT NOT A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH, ALDERMAN, COUNCILLOR, OR POLICE MAGISTRATE.—2 W. 4. c. 45.

CIII. And be it enacted, that the council of every borough which shall be desirous that a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be or continue to be holden in and for such borough shall signify the same by petition to his Majesty in council, setting forth the grounds of the application, the state of the gaol, and the salary which they are willing to pay to the recorder in that behalf; and it shall be lawful for his Majesty, if he shall be pleased thereupon to grant that a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be thenceforward holden in and for such borough, to appoint for such borough, or for any two or more of such boroughs conjointly, a fit person, being a barrister at law of not less than five years standing, who shall be and be called the

recorder of such borough or boroughs, and shall hold such office during his good behaviour, and upon any vacancy in any such office to appoint another fit person, being a barrister at law of not less than five years standing, to be the recorder in the place of the person so making such vacancy; and the council of every such borough shall appoint a fit person to be clerk of the peace during his good behaviour;* and the recorder for the time being of any borough shall be a justice of the peace of and for such borough, although he may not have such qualification by estate as is required by law in the case of any other person being a justice of the peace for a county; and such recorder shall have precedence in all places within the borough of which he may be the recorder next after the mayor thereof; and in such case it shall be lawful for his Majesty to direct that an annual salary, not exceeding the sum stated in the petition of the council, shall be paid to such recorder, by the treasurer of such borough out of the borough fund: Provided always, that no person being such recorder as aforesaid shall be eligible to serve in parliament for such borough, nor shall he be an alderman, councillor, or police magistrate of such borough: Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to disqualify any such recorder from being appointed a barrister to revise any list of voters under the provisions of an act passed in the second year of his Majesty, intituled, "An act to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales," or from being eligible to serve in parliament, otherwise than is herein-before provided: Provided also, that in every borough in and for which a separate court of general or quarter sessions of the peace is now holden, and of which the present recorder or deputy recorder is a barrister of five years standing, such recorder or deputy recorder, being qualified as aforesaid, shall be continued or appointed recorder under the provisions of this act: Provided also, that in the case of sickness or unavoidable

* The Lords added after this word, "behaviour,"—"if the town clerk of such borough shall decline to act as such clerk of the peace." But the Commons erased the addition for this reason:—

"Because this amendment fetters the judgment of those in whom the power of choice is properly and constitutionally vested."

absence, the recorder of any borough shall be empowered, under his hand and seal, with the consent of the council of such borough, to appoint a deputy recorder, being a barrister of five years standing, to act for him at the quarter sessions of the peace then next ensuing, and no longer or otherwise.

RECORDER AND JUSTICES TO MAKE DECLARATION BEFORE ACTING.

CIV. Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, that no recorder or person assigned to keep the peace within any such borough shall be capable of acting as recorder or justice of the peace within such borough until he shall have taken the oaths provided to be taken by justices of the peace, except the oath as to qualification by estate, and until he shall have made before the mayor or before any two or more of the aldermen or councillors of such borough (who is and are hereby authorised and required to administer the same) a declaration in the following form ; (that is to say,)

I, A. B. do hereby declare, that I will faithfully and impartially execute the office of recorder [or justice of the peace] for the borough of
according to the best of my judgment and ability.

SESSIONS OF THE PEACE TO BE HELD FOR THE BOROUGH, OF WHICH THE RECORDER TO BE THE SOLE JUDGE.—RECORDER NOT TO MAKE OR LEVY COUNTY RATE, &c.

CV. And be it enacted, that the recorder of every borough shall hold once in every quarter of a year, or at such other and more frequent times as the said recorder in his discretion may think fit, or as his Majesty shall think fit to direct, a court of quarter sessions of the peace in and for such borough, of which court the recorder of such borough shall sit as the sole judge; and such court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be a court of record, and shall have cognizance of all crimes, offences, and matters whatsoever cognizable by any court of quarter sessions of the peace for counties in England, and the said recorder shall have power to do all things necessary for exercising such jurisdiction, notwithstanding his being such sole judge, as fully as any such last-mentioned court: Provided nevertheless, that no recorder, by virtue

of his office, shall have power to make or levy any county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate, or to grant any licence or authority to any person to keep an inn, ale-house, or victualling house, to sell exciseable liquors by retail, or to exercise any of the powers herein specially vested in the council of such borough.

MAYOR, IN THE ABSENCE OF THE RECORDER AND DEPUTY RECORDER, MAY OPEN AND ADJOURN THE COURT.

CVI. And be it enacted, that in the absence of the recorder and deputy recorder the mayor shall be authorized and required, at the proper times appointed for the holding of such court of quarter sessions of the peace in and for such borough, to open the said court, and to adjourn over the holding of the same, and to respite all recognizances conditioned for appearing at the same, until such further day as such mayor then and there, and so from time to time, shall cause to be proclaimed: provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall authorise or require any such mayor to sit as a judge of the said court for the trial of offenders, or to do any other act in the character of a judge of such court, save only in opening and adjourning the same, and respiting the said recognizances in manner aforesaid.

CAPITAL JURISDICTIONS, AND ALL OTHER CRIMINAL JURISDICTIONS IN BOROUGHs, OTHER THAN ARE SPECIFIED IN THIS ACT, ABOLISHED.

CVII. And be it enacted, that after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six,* all powers

* The Lords added after the word "thirty-six"—"subject to the provision hereinbefore contained, saving to all such persons as by virtue of any charter are justices of the peace for life in any borough at the time of passing this act, all their powers as justices of the peace." This addition was struck out by the Commons for these reasons:—

1. Because the Commons are of opinion that the introduction into any town or borough of two distinct classes of justices of the peace acting under separate authorities, the one by charter, and the other in virtue of his Majesty's commission, is likely to produce civil dissensions, may interfere most essentially with the administration of justice, and impair the respect due to the authority of the law.

2. Because such enactment is unnecessary for any good purpose, as it would be manifestly the interest and duty of the advisers of the crown, and also of the town councils, to avail themselves of the services and experience of the existing magistrates, where such magis-

and jurisdictions to try treasons, capital felonies, and all other criminal jurisdictions whatsoever granted or confirmed by any law, statute, letters patent, grant, or charter whatsoever, to any mayor, bailiff, alderman, recorder, or other corporate or chartered officer, or corporate or chartered justice of the peace whomsoever, in any borough, and all right of any body corporate in any borough, or any of the members thereof, by virtue of any law, statute, letters patent, grant, or charter whatsoever, to elect or nominate any justices to keep the peace in and for any borough, or by any members of any such corporate body to act as such justices of the peace in or for any of the last-named boroughs other than is herein declared, shall cease: provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrain or prevent the holding any court of gaol delivery or general or quarter sessions of the peace in and for any borough for which such court may now be holden, until the said first day of May, but every such court may be holden in like manner, and with the same powers, until the said first day of May, as if this act had not been passed.

CHARTERED ADMIRALTY JURISDICTIONS ABOLISHED.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act so much of all laws, statutes, and usages, and so much of all Royal and other charters, grants, and letters patent heretofore granted to any borough or body corporate, whereby such borough, or any place within the precincts or liberties of the same, or such body corporate, or the freemen or inhabitants of the same, claims or claim to be exempted and released from the jurisdiction and office of the Lord High Admiral of England, or of

trates are found to be really qualified by character and knowledge for performing the duties of justices of the peace.

3. Because if the proposed enactment is carried into general effect, it may in some cases continue in the commission of the peace corporate magistrates, in whom the public cannot confide.

4. Because it is inconsistent with the limitation imposed by the Lords in the application of a similar principle in the section 100, under which such only of the existing recorders as are possessed of a professional qualification are continued in office; whereas, in section 39, all chartered justices having life appointments, are confirmed in their office, without reference to any test of qualification whatsoever.

the High Court of the Admiralty of England, or whereby any body corporate, or any mayor, bailiff, recorder, steward, or other chartered or corporate officer of any borough has or claims any thing belonging to the office of Admiral, whether or not to be exercised by virtue of any commission to them or any of them to be directed, shall be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to alter or affect the jurisdiction and office of the Lord Warden in his office of Admiral of the Cinque Ports; provided also, that all suits and matters wherein before the passing of this act the right of any salvors, or any droits or perquisites to the office of Admiral belonging, were drawn into question, may be continued, heard, determined, and adjudicated upon in like manner as if this act had not passed.

CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS IN 38 G. 3. c. 52. REPEALED. — BERWICK-UPON-TWEED TO BE A COUNTY OF A TOWN. — AS TO TRIAL OF OFFENCES COMMITTED IN COUNTIES OF CITIES AND TOWNS CORPORATE.

CIX. And whereas an act was passed in the thirty-eighth year of his late Majesty George the Third, intituled “An act to regulate the trial of causes, indictments, and other proceedings which arise within the counties of certain cities and towns corporate within this kingdom,” but certain cities and counties of cities were excepted out of the operation of the same: And whereas it is expedient to repeal in part the said exceptions; be it therefore enacted, that so much of the last-recited act as provides that nothing therein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the city or county of the city of Bristol, or the city or county of the city of Chester, or to the criminal jurisdiction of the city of Exeter and county of the same city, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed shall be taken to be a county of a town corporate, and to be within all the provisions of the last-recited act; and that after the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and until his Majesty shall be pleased to direct a commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery to be executed within any county of a city or town corporate, all bills of indictment for offences committed within such

county of a city or town corporate shall be preferred, and all proceedings upon such indictments shall be had as in the last-recited act is authorized to be done, and the counties of the cities and towns corporate named in the first column of the schedule (C) to this act annexed shall be considered as next adjoining to the county named in conjunction with the same respectively in the second column of the said schedule (C).

OFFENDERS COMMITTED TO BOROUGH SESSIONS WHOSE JURISDICTION IS TAKEN AWAY TO BE TRIED IN THE ADJOINING COUNTY.

CX. And be it enacted, that after the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six every person who shall then stand committed to take his trial at any court of gaol delivery, general or quarter sessions of the peace for any borough, charged with any offence which the recorder of such borough, after the said first day of May will not have jurisdiction to try, may be lawfully removed and committed to the gaol or house of correction of the county in which or adjoining to which such borough is situated, there to remain and take his trial at the next court of quarter sessions for such county, if the offence is cognizable by a court of quarter sessions, and if not, then before the judges of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery at their next circuit; and all persons bound by recognizance to prosecute and give evidence against such offenders shall be bound to appear to prosecute and give their evidence at the court at which such offenders shall be tried as aforesaid; and all such recognizances and all depositions relating to such charges shall be transmitted to the proper officer of the court where such offenders shall be tried; and the sheriff, under-sheriff, gaolers, and other officers of the county in which such offenders shall be tried are hereby authorized and required in every such case to receive every prisoner so committed to their custody, and him safely to keep until delivered by due course of law; and the judges of assize and others named in his Majesty's commissions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, or the justices for the county, as the case may be, in which such offenders shall be tried, are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine all such cases, and to order the payment of the usual and fit ex-

penses of the prosecutors and witnesses, and all other costs and expences which in like case may be directed to be paid by order of the court.

COUNTY JUSTICES TO HAVE JURISDICTION IN ALL BOROUGHs WHICH HAVE NOT A SEPARATE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE UNDER THIS ACT.

CXI. And be it enacted, that after the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six the justices assigned or hereafter to be assigned to keep the peace in and for the county in which any borough is situated, to which his Majesty shall not have granted that a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden in and for the same, shall exercise the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in and for such borough as fully as by law they and each of them can or ought to do in and for the said county; and no part of any borough in and for which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden shall be within the jurisdiction of the justices of any county from which such borough before the passing of this act was exempt, any law, statute, letters patent, charter, grant, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

CERTAIN BOROUGHs NOT TO BE ASSESSED TO COUNTY RATES.

CXII. And be it enacted, that within ten days after the grant of a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace to any borough the council of such borough shall send a copy of such grant, sealed with the seal of the borough, to the clerk of the peace of the county in which such borough or any part thereof is situated; and after the grant of such court to any borough it shall not be lawful for the justices of the peace of any county wherein such borough or part of such borough is situate to assess any messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments within such borough to any county rate thereafter to be made, but every part of every such borough shall thenceforward be wholly free and discharged from contributing, otherwise than is hereinafter provided, to any rate or assessment of any kind of and for the county in which any part of such borough is situated: Provided nevertheless, that all arrears of such rates theretofore made may be levied and collected as if this act had not been passed.

BOROUGHES TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF PROSECUTIONS AT THE
ASSIZES.—7 G. 4. c. 64.

CXIII. And whereas by an act made in the seventh year of his late Majesty George the Fourth, intituled "An act for improving the administration of criminal justice in England and Wales," it was enacted that all sums directed to be paid by virtue of that act in respect of felonies and misdemeanors therein enumerated, committed in liberties, franchises, cities, towns, and places which do not contribute to the payment of any county rate, should be paid as therein is directed; be it therefore enacted, that all sums directed to be paid by virtue of the last-recited act in respect of felonies and such misdemeanors as last aforesaid, committed or supposed to have been committed in any borough in which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden, shall be paid out of the borough fund of such borough, anything in the said act contained notwithstanding; and the order of court shall in every such case be directed to the treasurer of such borough instead of the treasurer of the county.

TREASURERS OF COUNTIES TO KEEP AN ACCOUNT OF EXPENCES OF PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS SENT BY SUCH BOROUGHES FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES, AND MAKE ORDER ON THEM FOR PAYMENT THEREOF. IN CASE OF DIFFERENCE RESPECTING SUCH ACCOUNT THE SAME TO BE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION, AS PROVIDED IN 5 G. 4. c. 85.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that the treasurer of every county in England and Wales shall keep an account of all costs arising out of the prosecution, maintenance, and punishment, conveyance and transport of all offenders committed for trial to the assizes in such county from any borough in which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden; and the treasurer of every such county shall, not more than twice in every year, send a copy of the said account to the council of each of the said boroughs, and shall make an order for payment of the same on the council of such borough; and the council of every such borough shall forthwith order the same, with all reasonable charges of making and sending such account, to be paid to the treasurer of such county out of the borough fund: and in case any difference shall arise concerning the said account, it shall be decided by

the arbitration of a barrister to be named as is provided in the case of differences with respect to the payment of monies under contracts made by authority of an act made in the fifth year of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An act for amending an act of the last session of parliament, relating to the building, repairing, and enlarging of certain gaols and houses of correction, and for procuring information as to the state of all other gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales:" Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or restrain the powers given by the last-mentioned act of contracting with the justices of the peace having authority or jurisdiction in and over any gaol or house of correction of the county wherein or where such borough is situated, or whereto it is adjacent, for the conveyance, support, and maintenance in such last-mentioned gaol or house of correction of prisoners committed thereto from such borough, save only that all such powers shall after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six be vested in the council of such borough in the name of the body corporate whose council they are, and in none other; and for the purpose of making such contracts as aforesaid the council of such borough, and none other, shall have power to make the orders required by the said last-mentioned act to be made by the justices of the borough at the borough sessions.

COUNCIL MAY CONTRACT FOR COMMITTING PRISONERS TO THE GAOL OF ANOTHER BOROUGH, IF SUFFICIENT.

CXV. And be it enacted, that in every case in which it shall have been made to appear to the satisfaction of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state that there is in any borough a gaol or house of correction fit for the confinement of prisoners, the council of any borough shall have the same powers of contracting, in the name of the body corporate whose council they are, with any person or body corporate having the government or ordering of such last-mentioned gaol or house of correction, in like manner as is hereinbefore enacted concerning contracts with justices of the peace having authority or jurisdiction in and over county gaols and houses of correction; and all the provisions of the last-recited act made in the fifth

year of his late Majesty shall extend, or as nearly as may be, to all such contracts for the conveyance to and support and maintenance of offenders in such borough gaol or house of correction; and in case his Majesty shall have granted to the borough in which such gaol or house of correction shall be situated a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace, such offenders may be tried and sentenced by such court for all offences of which the court has cognizance, and punished accordingly; and all the provisions of the last-recited act made in the fifth year of his late Majesty shall extend as nearly as may be to the trial and punishment of such offenders, and to all acts necessary for such trial or consequent thereon.

COUNCIL OF CERTAIN BOROUGHES TO HAVE THE SAME POWERS UNDER THE ACTS 4 G. 4. c. 64. and 5 G. 4. c. 85, as JUSTICES OF THE PEACE HAVE AT THEIR SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

CXVI. And whereas by an act passed in the fourth year of his late Majesty George the Fourth, intituled "An act for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating of certain gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales," it was provided, that certain cities, towns, and places included in a certain schedule (A) to the said act annexed should be taken to be within the provisions of the same: And whereas by an act passed in the fifth year of his late Majesty George the Fourth, intituled "An act for amending an act of the last session of parliament, relating to the building, repairing, and enlarging of certain gaols and houses of correction, and for procuring information as to the state of all other gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales," so much of the last-recited act as related to the cities of Canterbury, Lichfield, and Lincoln was repealed; be it therefore enacted, that the council of every borough named in the last-mentioned schedule (A) (except the cities of Canterbury, Lichfield, and Lincoln) shall have within their borough all the powers (except in hearing and determining appeals against convictions) which any justices of the peace assembled at their general or quarter sessions in any county in England have within the limits of their commission by virtue of the said last-recited acts or either of them, or as near thereto as the

nature of the case will admit; and all things in the said last recited acts or either of them provided to be done at any general or quarter sessions of the peace shall be done at some quarterly meeting of the council of such borough.

BOROUGHs TO PAY A PROPORTION OF THE OTHER COUNTY EXPENDITURE. 2 & 3 W. 4. c. 64. 5 G. 4. c. 85.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that the treasurer of every county in England and Wales shall keep an account of all sums of money received in aid or on account of the county rate, and of the sum of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than the costs arising out of the prosecution, maintenance, and punishment, conveyance and transport of offenders committed for trial in such county, and in the case of boroughs having a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace other than out of coroners' inquests, and shall, not more than twice in every year, send a copy of the said account to the council of every borough situate within such county in which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden, and which before the passing of the said act, intituled "An act to settle and describe the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs in England and Wales, so far as respects the election of members to serve in Parliament," was chargeable with or liable to contribute in whole or in part to the county rate of such county, and shall make an order on the council of every such borough for the payment of such proportion of such sum as would have been chargeable, after deducting all sums of money received in aid of the county rate as aforesaid, if this act had not passed, upon such borough as the same shall be bounded according to the provisions of this act; and the council of such borough shall forthwith order the same, with all reasonable charges of making and sending the said account, to be paid to the treasurer of such county out of the borough fund; provided that in case any difference shall arise concerning the last-mentioned account it shall be decided by the arbitration of a barrister to be named as is provided in the case of differences with respect to the payment of monies under contracts made by authority of the said act made in the fifth year of his late Majesty king George the Fourth,

intituled "An act for amending an act of the last session of parliament, relating to the building, repairing, and enlarging of certain gaols and houses of correction, and for procuring information as to the state of all other gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales."

BOROUGH COURTS OF RECORD TO BE HOLDEN AS HERETOFORE, BUT, IN CERTAIN CASES, WITH EXTENDED JURISDICTION.—PROVISO.

CXVIII. And be it enacted, that in every borough in which by charter or custom there is or ought to be holden a court of record for the trial of civil actions not regulated by the provisions of any local act of parliament, or in which, at the time of the passing of this act, a barrister of five years standing shall not act as judge or assessor, the recorder, or in the absence of the recorder, or in case there shall not be a recorder, such officer of the borough as by the charter constituting such court or by custom shall be the judge of such court, shall continue to be and act as such judge;* and the council of such borough in every case, whether such court be regulated by the provisions of a local act of parliament or otherwise, shall have power for that purpose to appoint the necessary officer, other than the recorder, before whom such court is to be holden; and every such judge or assessor, other than the mayor, shall hold his office during his good behaviour; and the judge of every such court shall hold the said court at such times and places, and with such rules of practice,† and with the same powers and jurisdiction as belonged to the said court at the time of passing this act: Provided always, that in every case in which such court had not before the passing of this act authority to try such actions as are hereinafter next mentioned any such court in which a barrister of five years standing shall act as judge or assessor shall have authority to try actions of assumpsit, covenant, and debt, whether the debt be by specialty or

* This reservation of a power to act in the absence of the recorder is a mischievous provision, as under the old system such a regulation was accompanied with the greatest evils, and much impaired the efficiency of these courts.

† The present rules of practice of these courts are, almost without exception, defective. In the new courts of a similar kind, mentioned in this section, new rules sanctioned by the judges of the courts of Westminster, may be made.

on simple contract, and all actions of trespass or trover for taking goods and chattels, provided the sum or damages sought to be recovered shall not exceed twenty pounds, and all actions of ejectment between landlord and tenant wherein the annual rent of the premises of which possession is sought to be recovered shall not exceed twenty pounds, and upon which no fine shall have been reserved or made payable: * Provided also, that every such judge respectively from time to time may make rules for regulating the practice of such court over which he presides, but so that no such rules shall be of force until they shall have been allowed and confirmed by three or more judges of the superior courts of common law at Westminster: Provided also, that the jurisdiction of every court of record for the trial of civil actions within any borough shall be extended so far as the metes and bounds of every such borough as the same shall be and be declared under the provisions of this act: Provided also, that no action shall be tried by any such judge, wherein the title to land, whether freehold, copyhold, or leasehold, or other tenure whatsoever, or to any tithe, toll, market, fair, or other franchise shall be in question, in any court which before the passing of this act had not authority to try actions in which such titles as last aforesaid were in question; and in case it shall appear in the course of any action in such court as last aforesaid, or shall be made to appear upon oath to such court as last aforesaid, that any such title as last aforesaid is in question in such action, that then the jurisdiction of such court as last aforesaid in the matter of such action shall cease, and it shall be in the discretion of the court to award costs against the party commencing the same.†

* In many of the present local courts of record, similar actions to the ones specified may be brought without any limitation of the amount in dispute. In the old courts, a necessarily inefficient person may continue to act in the absence of the recorder. In the new courts, with a more limited jurisdiction, a barrister must preside!

† The old local courts of record referred to in this clause, are now almost entirely disused. They are capable of being made exceedingly useful, but there is hardly a circumstance which deprives them of their utility which this act notices. By a writ of *habeas corpus*, or *certiorari*, actions may be removed out of them, without any difficulty, as soon as commenced. So necessary, indeed, will it be that a new act of parliament should be passed to supply the defects of this act,

**COUNCIL TO APPOINT REGISTRAR AND OTHER NECESSARY OFFICERS
OF THE COURT.**

CXIX. And be it enacted, that the council of every borough in which there shall be holden a court of record for the trial of civil actions as aforesaid shall appoint a registrar of such court, except in boroughs where the town clerk acts as such registrar, and such other officers and servants as are necessary for carrying on the business and executing the process of such court; provided that no registrar or other officer of such court shall, by himself or any partner, or by his or their clerks, practise as an attorney in such court, nor shall any such partner or clerk act as agent for any other attorney in such court: Provided also, that, unless disqualified as herein provided, every attorney of his Majesty's superior courts at Westminster shall have full liberty to practise as an attorney in every such court.

**EXISTING SUITS NOT TO ABATE BY REASON OF THE CHANGE OF
JURISDICTION.**

CXX. And be it enacted, that no suit commenced in any court of record in any borough before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six shall abate by reason of any change that shall have been made in the constitution of such court by the provisions of this act, but that the same may continue and be heard and determined as if it had been commenced before such judge.

that upon the appointment of a recorder, or a police magistrate, the council should insist on the appointment being made subject to the future regulations of parliament. Large towns have at present local courts of request, over which stipendiary barristers preside. This act requires a barrister to act as recorder; and by distinctly incapacitating him to act as police magistrate, renders another barrister necessary to fill that office, and another barrister must attend the borough, in the course of each year, to revise the lists of parliamentary electors. Now, the duties of these *four* barristers ought to be imposed upon one. The person who can be trusted to act as recorder, or as a police magistrate, is competent to perform the duties now thrown upon four persons. One person also would have greater influence in the performance of these duties than several can have; and the just authority he would possess in consequence would greatly add to his power of doing good, while his responsibility being increased, any inclination to misconduct would be checked.

WHO TO BE JURORS, 6 G. 4. c. 50. SUMMONING OF JURORS, &c.
FINE ON JURORS FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

CXXI. And be it enacted, that every person, being a burgess of any borough wherein there shall be a separate court of sessions of the peace, or a court of record for the trial of civil actions, (unless he shall be exempt or disqualified otherwise than in respect of property from serving on Juries by virtue of an act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled "An act for consolidating and amending the laws relative to jurors and juries,") shall be qualified and liable to serve on grand juries in such borough, and also upon juries for the trial of all issues joined in any court of quarter sessions of the peace, and in any court of record for the trial of civil actions triable within the borough of which such person shall be a burgess; and the clerk of the peace of every such borough shall give public notice of the time and place of holding every such quarter sessions of the peace, ten days at the least before the holding thereof, and shall, seven days at the least before the holding thereof, cause to be summoned a sufficient number of persons, being qualified and liable as aforesaid, to serve as grand jurors at such sessions; and the clerk of the peace and registrar of the court of record respectively shall also cause to be summoned not less than thirty-six nor more than sixty persons so qualified and liable as aforesaid to serve as jurors at every such sessions, and at the holding of every such court of record for the trial of causes, in case there shall be any cause then to be tried; and such summons shall be made by showing to the person to be summoned, or in case he shall be absent from the usual place of his abode by leaving with some person therein inhabiting, notice under the hand of such clerk of the peace or registrar respectively containing the substance of such summons; and such clerk of the peace shall make out a list of the names of such persons so summoned as grand jurors, and the clerk of the peace and registrar respectively shall also make out a panel of such persons so summoned other than grand jurors, and such list and panel shall respectively contain therein the christian names and surnames, places of abode, and descriptions of the several

persons therein named; and if any person, having been duly summoned to attend on any jury, shall not attend in pursuance of such summons, or, being thrice called, shall not answer to his name, or after his appearance wilfully withdraw himself from the presence of the court, the court shall impose such fine upon every person so making default (unless some reasonable excuse shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court) as the court shall think meet; and if any person on whom such fine shall be imposed shall refuse to pay the same to the person who shall be authorized by the court to receive the same, it shall be lawful for the court, then or at its next sitting, by order of the court, signed by the clerk of the peace or registrar respectively, to cause to be levied, by distress and sale of the goods of the person on whom such fine shall have been imposed, every such fine, and the reasonable charges of such distress and sale; and every fine so received shall be paid to the treasurer of the borough, to be by him carried to the account of the borough fund herein-before mentioned: Provided nevertheless, that no person shall be summoned to serve as a juror at such sessions or court of record oftener than once in one year.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, &c. EXEMPT FROM SERVING ON JURIES
BURGESSES OF BOROUGHES WHICH HAVE QUARTER SESSIONS EX-
EMPT FROM JURIES OF COUNTY QUARTER SESSIONS.

CXXII. And be it enacted, that after the passing of this act every member of the council for the time being of every borough, and every justice assigned to keep the peace therein, and the treasurer and town clerk for the time being of every such borough, shall be exempt and disqualified from serving on any jury summoned within such borough respectively, and exempt from serving on any jury summoned to serve in the county wherein such borough is situate; and all burgesses of every borough in and for which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden shall be exempt from serving on any jury summoned for the trial of issues joined in any court of general or quarter sessions of the peace in the county wherein such borough is situate.

ALL CHARTERED EXEMPTIONS FROM SERVING ON JURIES ABOLISHED,
6 G. 4. c. 50.—IN PART REPEALED.

CXXIII. And be it enacted, that after the passing of this act no person in any borough shall continue to be exempt from serving on juries in any of the king's courts of record at Westminster, or in the superior courts, civil or criminal, of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Durham, or in any court of assize, nisi prius, oyer and terminer, gaol delivery, or sessions of the peace, or in any other of the king's courts, by virtue of any writ, grant, charter, prescription, or otherwise; and so much of an act made in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An act for consolidating and amending the laws relative to jurors," as provides that all persons in any borough exempt from serving upon juries in any of the courts aforesaid, by virtue of any prescription, charter, grant, or writ, shall continue to have and enjoy such exemption in as ample a manner as before the passing of that act, and shall not be inserted in the lists thereafter mentioned, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

FEES PAYABLE TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, CLERK TO THE
MAGISTRATES, AND REGISTRAR AND OFFICERS OF THE COURT OF
RECORD.

CXXIV. And be it enacted, that the council of every borough shall and they are hereby required, within six calendar months next after their election, to make and settle a table of the fees which shall be taken by the clerk of the peace in those boroughs in which a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden, and in those boroughs to which a commission of the peace shall have been granted, a table of the fees to be taken by the clerk to the justices, and in those boroughs in which there shall be a court of record, a table of the fees to be taken by the registrar and officers of such court; and such tables of fees shall be submitted to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state; and when such tables of fees shall be confirmed and allowed by such secretary of state, either as such table shall have been submitted to him, or with such alterations, additions, or abatements as he shall think proper, the fees therein men-

tioned may thenceforth be lawfully taken by the person therein named to be entitled thereunto; and it shall be lawful for the council of such borough, from time to time, as occasion may require, to make new tables of fees to be taken instead of the fees contained in the tables which shall have been made as aforesaid, which new table shall be confirmed and allowed in the manner herein-before mentioned, otherwise the same shall be of no validity; and that until tables of the fees so to be taken in any such borough shall have been made and confirmed as aforesaid it shall be lawful for such clerk of the peace at the quarter sessions for any such borough, and such clerk to the justices, to take the fees authorized by the table for the time being to be taken by the clerk of the peace at the quarter sessions and clerk to the justices respectively for the county within or adjoining to which such borough is situated, and for the registrar and officers of such court of record to take the fees usually taken by them before the passing of this act.

TABLE OF FEES TO BE HUNG UP.

CXXV. And be it enacted, that the town clerk of every borough shall cause a true copy of the tables of fees in force for the time being to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the room in which the business of his office is transacted, and also in the room wherein the justices of the peace of such borough shall sit for transacting their business, and also in the room wherein the court of quarter sessions of the peace for the borough shall be held, and also in the court of record of the said borough.

APPLICATION OF PENALTIES.

CXXVI. And be it enacted, that when by any act any penalties or forfeitures are or shall hereafter be made recoverable in a summary manner before any justice or justices of the peace, and by such act respectively the same are or shall be limited and made payable to his Majesty, or to any body corporate, or to any person whomsoever, save and except the informer, who shall sue for the same, or any party aggrieved, in every such case the same, if recovered and adjudged before any justice of any borough in which a separate court of quarter sessions

of the peace shall be holden as aforesaid, shall notwithstanding any thing in such act respectively contained, be recovered for and adjudged to be paid to the treasurer of such borough for the time being, to the credit and on account of the borough fund of such borough; and no such penalty or forfeiture, or share of such penalty or forfeiture, shall in any case be recovered by or adjudged to be paid to any other person than the said treasurer, unless such person be the informer or the party aggrieved: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any penalties or forfeitures recovered under any act relating to the customs, excise, and post office, or to trade or navigation, or any branch of his Majesty's revenue.

LIMITATION OF TIME FOR PROSECUTION OF OFFENCES PUNISHABLE
ON SUMMARY CONVICTION.

CXXVII. And for the more effectual prosecution of offences punishable upon summary conviction by virtue of this act, be it enacted, that the prosecution for every such offence shall be commenced within three calendar months after the commission of the offence, and not otherwise; and that where any person shall be charged on the oath of a credible witness with any such offence before a justice of the peace, the justice may summon the party charged to appear before any two justices of the peace acting in and for the borough in which such offence shall have been committed, at a time and place to be named in such summons; and if such party shall not appear accordingly the justices of the peace then and there present (upon proof of the due service of the summons by delivering a copy thereof to the party, or by delivering such copy at the party's usual place of abode to some inmate thereat, and explaining the purport thereof to such inmate,) may either proceed to hear and determine the case in the absence of the party, or may issue their warrant for apprehending and bringing such party before them, as they shall think proper.

POWER TO SUMMON WITNESSES.—PENALTY FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF SUMMONS, &c.—NO WITNESS OR JUSTICE TO BE INCOMPETENT ON THE GROUND OF RATEABILITY.

CXXVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace acting in and for any borough to

issue his summons requiring any person to appear before any such justices of the peace for the purpose of giving evidence touching any offence against this act; and if any person so summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place appointed by such summons, and no reasonable excuse for his absence shall be proved before the justices of the peace then and there present, or if any person appearing in obedience to such summons shall refuse to be examined on oath touching any such offence by the justices then and there present, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before the said justices, or any other justices of the peace, forfeit and pay such sum of money not exceeding five pounds as to the convicting justices shall seem meet; and no person, although liable to the rate contributing to the borough fund of any borough, shall be deemed an incompetent witness in proof of any offence against this act by reason of any penalty or forfeiture for such offence being applicable to the use of such borough fund; and no justice of the peace shall be disabled from acting in the execution of this act by reason of his being liable to the rate contributing to the borough fund of any borough.

**PAYMENT OF PENALTIES.—MAY BE LEVIED BY DISTRESS; OR
OFFENDER IMPRISONED.**

CXXIX. And be it enacted, that the justices of the peace by whom any person shall be summarily convicted and adjudged to pay any sum of money for any offence against this act may adjudge that such person shall pay the same either immediately or within such period as the said justices shall think fit; and in case such sum of money shall not be paid at the time so appointed the same shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, with the reasonable charges of such distress; and for want of sufficient distress such offender shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, in the common gaol or house of correction, as to the convicting justices shall seem meet, for any term not exceeding one calendar month where the sum to be paid shall not exceed five pounds, and for any term not exceeding two calendar months in any other case, the imprisonment to cease in each of the cases aforesaid upon payment of the sum due.

FORM OF CONVICTION.

CXXX. And be it enacted, that the justices of the peace before whom any person shall be summarily convicted of any offence against this act may cause the conviction to be drawn up in the following form of words, or in any other words to the like effect, as the case may require; (that is to say,)

“To wit, } Be it remembered, that on the day
 } of in the year of our Lord
 } in the borough of in the county
of A. O. is convicted before us, J. P. and
J. J. P., two of his Majesty’s justices of the peace for the
said county [or borough, or otherwise, as the case may
be], for that the said A. O. did [here specify the offence,
and the time and place when and where the same was
committed, as the case may be]; and we do adjudge that
the said A. O. shall for the said offence forfeit the sum
of , and shall pay the same immediately [or
shall pay the same on or before the day of]
to , the treasurer for the said borough, to be by
him applied according to the directions of the statute in
that case made and provided. Given under our hands
the day and year first above mentioned.”

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTIONS UNDER THIS ACT.

CXXXI. And be it enacted, that any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any summary conviction in pursuance of this act may appeal to the next court of general or quarter sessions of the peace to be holden not less than twelve days after such conviction for the county or for the borough wherein the cause of complaint shall have arisen, provided that such person shall give to the complainant a notice in writing of such appeal, and of the cause and matter thereof, within three days after such conviction, and seven clear days at the least before such sessions, and shall also either remain in custody until the sessions, or enter into a recognizance, with a sufficient surety, before a justice of the peace, within such three days, or at any time during his custody, on giving to the complainant three days’ notice in writing of his intention so to do, and of the name, description, and place of abode of his proposed surety, conditioned personally to appear

at the said sessions, and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court thereupon, and to pay such costs as shall be by the court awarded; and upon such notice being given and such recognizance entered into, the justice before whom the same shall be entered into shall liberate such person if in custody; and the court at such sessions shall hear and determine the matter of the appeal, and shall make such order therein, with or without costs to either party, as to the court shall seem meet, and in case of the dismissal of the appeal or the affirmance of the conviction shall order and adjudge the offender to be dealt with and punished according to the conviction, and to pay such costs as shall be awarded, and shall, if necessary, issue process for enforcing such judgment.

NO CERTIORARI, &c.—AS TO INFORMALITY IN WARRANTS, &c.

CXXXII. And be it enacted, that no conviction, order, warrant, or other matter made or purporting to be made by virtue of this act shall be quashed for want of form, or be removed by certiorari or otherwise into any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster; and no warrant of commitment shall be held void by reason of any defect therein, provided that it be therein alleged that it is founded on a conviction, and there be a good and valid conviction to sustain the same; and where any distress shall be made for levying any money by virtue of this act the distress itself shall not be deemed unlawful, nor the party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress, or other proceedings relating thereto, nor shall the party distraining be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him, but the person aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage, if any, in an action upon the case.

VENUE IN PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PERSONS ACTING UNDER THIS ACT.
—NOTICE OF ACTION.—GENERAL ISSUE.—TENDER OF AMENDS,
&c.

CXXXIII. And for the protection of persons acting in the execution of this act, be it enacted, that all actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act shall be laid

and tried in the county where the fact was committed, and shall be commenced within six calendar months after the fact committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action; and in any such action the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court after such action brought by or on behalf of the defendant; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any such action after issue joined, or if upon demurrer or otherwise judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs as between attorney and client, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath by law in other cases.

JURISDICTION OF THE CINQUE PORTS PRESERVED.

CXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of the towns and ports of Hastings, Sandwich, Dovor, and Hythe, and of the ancient town of Rye, or of such of the said towns and ports and ancient town to which his Majesty shall grant a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace, shall have jurisdiction over offences and matters committed, arising, and happening as well within the boundaries of such towns and ports and ancient town respectively as within the ancient members and liberties not being corporate of the same respectively, and also within the towns named in the schedule to this act which are ancient corporate members and liberties of the said towns and ports and ancient town respectively, and to which his Majesty shall not grant a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace; and also any or either of the said towns and ports of Hastings, Sandwich, Dovor, and Hythe, and ancient town of Rye, to which his Majesty shall not grant a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace, and their or its members and liberties, shall for all purposes relating to the jurisdiction of

courts of quarter sessions of the peace be respectively within the jurisdiction of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of the nearest other of the said towns and ports or ancient town to which his Majesty shall grant a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace; and the recorders, clerks of the peace, and coroners of the said towns and ports and ancient town respectively, or of such of them to which his Majesty shall grant a separate court of quarter sessions of the peace respectively, shall and may have and exercise the same jurisdiction, powers, and authorities within all places within or subject to the jurisdiction of such courts respectively, as within the said ancient towns and ports and ancient town respectively of which they are or may be appointed recorders, clerks of the peace, or coroners.

JURISDICTION OF THE CINQUE PORTS FURTHER PRESERVED.—51 G. 3. c. 36.—PROVISO AS TO JURIES IN THE CINQUE PORTS LIBERTIES.

CXXXV. And be it enacted, that the justices of the peace of the towns and ports of Hastings, Sandwich, Dovor, and Hythe, and of the ancient town of Rye, or of such of the said towns and ports and ancient town as shall have justices of the peace assigned to them by virtue of this act, shall and may have and exercise the same jurisdiction, powers, and authorities over offences and matters committed, arising, and happening within the ancient members and liberties not being corporate of such towns and ports and ancient town respectively, as such justices shall and may have and exercise within the towns and ports and ancient town for which they are or may be respectively justices of the peace; and also his Majesty's justices of the peace, acting under the authority of a commission or commissions, issued by virtue of an act passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An act to facilitate the execution of justice within the Cinque Ports," shall and may have and exercise all the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities given to such justices by such act of parliament, as well within the members and liberties not being corporate of the said towns and ports and ancient town respectively as within the said towns named in the schedules to this act being corporate members and liber-

ties thereof, or any of them, or any of the said towns and ports and ancient town which shall not have justices of the peace assigned to them by virtue of this act: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of all inhabitant householders within any of the members and liberties of the Cinque Ports and ancient towns thereof, not being corporate, to serve on juries at quarter sessions as heretofore.

ACT NOT TO AFFECT LETTERS PATENT FOUNDING A GRAMMAR SCHOOL
AT LOUTH.

CXXXVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing contained in this act shall alter or affect certain letters patent bearing date in the fifth year of the reign of his Majesty King Edward the Sixth, founding a free grammar school at Louth, in the county of Lincoln, and creating a body corporate for the management and regulation thereof, and for the benefit of twelve poor persons mentioned in the said letters patent, by the name of the "warden and six assistants of the town of Louth and free school of King Edward the Sixth in Louth;" but that the said warden and assistants shall continue and be a body corporate with perpetual succession under the provisions of the said letters patent, for the management and regulation of the said school and the purposes aforesaid only, and shall remain and be seised of and entitled to all lands, tolls, tenements, and hereditaments now vested in them for the purposes therein mentioned, in the same manner to all intents and purposes as if this act had not been passed.

SAVING OF THE RIGHTS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND
CAMBRIDGE.

CXXXVII. And be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to alter or affect the rights or privileges, duties or liabilities, of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge respectively, as by law possessed under the respective charters of the said Universities or otherwise, or to entitle any person to be enrolled a citizen of the city of Oxford or burgess of the borough of Cambridge, by reason of his occupation of any rooms, chambers, or premises in any of the colleges or halls of the Universities

of Oxford or Cambridge, or either of them, or to compel any resident member of either of the said Universities to accept any office in or under the body corporate of the mayor and citizens of the city of Oxford, or of the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge, or to authorize the levy of any rates within the precincts of the said Universities, or of any of the colleges or halls of the same, which now by law cannot be levied therein.

NOT TO AFFECT JURISDICTION OVER PRECINCTS OF CATHEDRALS, NOR RIGHTS OF UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

CXXXVIII. And be it enacted, that all the jurisdictions and authorities now exercised in and over the precinct or close of any cathedral shall be continued, as if this act had not been passed, concurrently with the jurisdiction and authority of the justices of the peace of the borough within which such close is situated; and that nothing herein contained shall affect or interfere with the rights and privileges granted by charter or act of parliament to the University of Durham.

IN CASES WHERE BODIES CORPORATE ARE SEISED IN THEIR CORPORATE CAPACITY OF ADVOWSONS, &c. THE SAME MAY BE SOLD AS ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS MAY DIRECT.—VACANCY ARISING BEFORE SALE TO BE SUPPLIED BY BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

CXXXIX. And be it enacted, that in every case in which any body corporate, or any particular class, number, or description of members, or the governing body of any body corporate, now is or are in their corporate capacity, and not as charitable trustees, according to the meaning and provisions of this act, seised or possessed of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments whereunto any advowson or right of nomination or presentation to any benefice or ecclesiastical preferment is appendant or appurtenant, or of any Advowson in gross, or hath or have any right or title to nominate or present to any benefice or ecclesiastical preferment, every such advowson and every such right of nomination and presentation shall be sold at such time and in such manner as the commissioners appointed by his majesty to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues may direct, so that the best price may be obtained for the same; and it

shall be lawful for the council of such body corporate, and they are hereby authorized and required, with the consent of the said commissioners or any three or more of them, in writing under their hands, to convey and assure under the common seal of such body corporate such advowson or such right of nomination or presentation as aforesaid to the purchaser or purchasers thereof respectively, his or their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, or to such uses as he or they shall direct; and the proceeds of every such sale shall be paid to the treasurer of the borough, whose receipt shall be a sufficient and effectual discharge to the purchaser or purchasers to whom the same shall be given for the amount of his or their purchase money, and shall be by him invested in government securities for the use of the body corporate, and the annual interest payable thereon shall be carried to the account of the borough fund: Provided always, that in any case of vacancy arising before any such sale shall have taken place and been completed, such vacancy shall be supplied by the presentation or nomination of the bishop or ordinary of the diocese in which such benefice or ecclesiastical preferment is situated.*

* The Lords added to the bill a clause, confining the right of nomination to ecclesiastical preferment belonging to the town council, to such members of the council as were of the church of England. This unjustifiable clause for the sale of benefices was substituted for it. The original clause was objected to by the Commons, for these reasons:—

1. Because this clause may be viewed as a new exclusion, unknown to the existing law, inconsistent with the spirit and the letter of the enlarged and comprehensive legislation of later times, and unsupported by any allegation of mischief or inconvenience at present found to exist.

2. Because it introduces an anomaly into our laws, which permit one single lay patron, though an acknowledged dissenter, to enjoy and exercise church patronage to any extent, and which, under this amendment, would be modified so as to restrain the same right of church patronage, if exercised by a dissenter in a corporate capacity, though acting in conjunction with churchmen, members of the corporation.

3. Because this amendment tends to introduce strife and religious discord among the members of the town councils, separating them into distinct religious sects, and is thus inconsistent with quiet and good government, and may ultimately produce insecurity and danger to the church itself.

4. Because where the bishops of the established church exercise

PERIODS CONNECTED WITH FIRST REGISTRATION AND ELECTION MAY
BE DEFERRED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

CXL. And whereas it may happen that the several provisions of this act cannot be carried into effect within the several periods in the present year hereinbefore specified and limited in that behalf; be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, if he shall think fit, by the advice of his privy council, to order any days and times before the first day of February next for doing the several matters required or authorized by this act to be done, in lieu of the several days and times for the present year hereinbefore specified, or any of them; and in such case all matters mentioned in such order shall be done on and within such days and times as shall be mentioned respectively in that behalf in such order, as if the days and times mentioned in such order had in every instance been mentioned in this act instead of the days and times hereinbefore respectively mentioned in that behalf, and not otherwise: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall authorize his Majesty to appoint any days or times other than are hereinbefore specified for any matters required or authorized by this act to be done after the expiration of this present year: Provided also, that no person shall be entitled to be enrolled in the burgess roll of any borough in this present year unless he would have been entitled on the last day of August in this year to have his name included in some overseer's list, if such list had been made out on the fifth day of September in this year.

a salutary caution in ordaining priests and deacons, it cannot fairly be presumed that danger can arise from the selection of ministers thus legally qualified, more particularly as the approval of the bishop or ordinary is necessary before institution to any vacant benefice.

5th. Because, if the principle were held to be defensible, it is wholly impracticable without the re-introduction of tests of conformity, and thus enacting once more those very laws which, having too long been the disgrace of the statute book, have been, after a full and deliberate inquiry, happily repealed.

6. Because the object contemplated in the Lords' amendment may be attained by another, a more effectual, and less objectionable enactment.

[Certain dissenters in the House of Commons most unaccountably consented to the sale of the ecclesiastical property of corporations. Mr Wilks, the Stamp-tax M.P. for Leeds, Twiss, Rice, and Peel, agreed in the propriety of this measure.]

THE KING EMPOWERED TO GRANT CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION.

CXLI. And whereas sundry towns and boroughs of England and Wales are not towns corporate, and it is expedient that several of them should be incorporated; be it enacted, that if the inhabitant householders of any town or borough in England and Wales shall petition his Majesty to grant to them a charter of incorporation, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by any such charter, if he shall think fit, by advice of his privy council, to grant the same, to extend to the inhabitants of any such town or borough within the district to be set forth in such charter the powers and provisions in this act contained: Provided nevertheless, that notice of every such petition, and of the time when it shall please his Majesty to order that the same be taken into consideration by his privy council, shall be published by royal proclamation in the *London Gazette* one month at least before such petition shall be so considered.

INTERPRETATION CLAUSE.

CXLII. And be it enacted, that in the construction of this act the word "borough" shall be construed to mean city, borough, port, cinque port, or town corporate, named in one of the said schedules (A) and (B); and the words "body corporate" shall be construed to mean body corporate named in one of the said schedules (A) and (B); and the word "burgess" shall be construed to mean citizen, in the case of a city; and the word "county" shall be construed to mean county, riding, parts, liberty, or division; and the word "trustees" shall be construed to mean trustees, commissioners, or directors, or the persons charged with the execution of a trust or public duty, by whatever name they are designated; and the word "parish" shall be construed to mean parish, township, vill, hamlet, chapelry, tithing, district, precinct, or place maintaining its own poor; and the words "overseers of the poor" shall be construed to mean all persons who execute the duties of overseers of the poor; and that in all things herein-before provided to be done, until the first election of councillors in any borough under this act shall have been declared, the word "mayor" shall be construed to mean the chief officer of a borough, by whatever name he is now called;

and in describing any person or thing, any word importing the singular number shall be construed to mean also several persons or things respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; and that no misnomer or inaccurate description of any person, body corporate, or place named in any schedule to this act annexed, or in any roll, list, notice, or voting paper required by this act, shall hinder the full operation of this act with respect to such person, body corporate, or place, provided that the description of such person, body corporate, or place be such as to be commonly understood.

ACT MAY BE ALTERED THIS SESSION.

CXLIII. And be it enacted, that this act may be altered or amended by any act to be passed in this present session of parliament.

and in describing any person or thing, any word importing the singular number shall be construed to mean also several persons or things respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context requiring to such construction; and that no reference or inference be drawn from any place named in any schedule to this act applying to any toll, list, notice, or other thing, unless it be so expressed in the full operation of this act with respect to such person, body corporate, or place, provided that the description of such person, body corporate, or place be such as to be

SCHEDULES

TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.

SCHEDULE (A)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BOROUGHs which are to have a **COMMISSION** of the **PEACE**.

SECTION I.—**PARLIAMENTARY** BOUNDARIES to be taken until altered by Parliament.

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Aberystwith .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the town, borough, and liberty of Aberystwith.
Abingdon . .	—	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Abingdon.
Barnstaple . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough and parish of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon.
Bath . . .	7	14	42	Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Bath.
Bedford . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Bedford.
Berwick-upon-Tweed . .	3	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Bridgewater .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bridgewater.
Bridport . .	2	6	18	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Bridport.

SCHEDULE (A.)—continued.

Borough.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors	Style of Corporate Body.
Bristol . . .	10	16	48	Mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol.
Bury St Edmunds . .	3	6	18	Alderman and burgesses of Bury St Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk.
Cambridge .	5	10	30	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge.
Canterbury .	3	16	18	Mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury.
Cardiff . . .	2	6	18	Bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Cardiff.
Carlisle . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and citizens of the city of Carlisle.
Carmarthen .	3	6	18	Mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Carmarthen.
Carnarvon . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town and borough of Carnarvon.
Chester . . .	5	10	30	Mayor and citizens of the city of Chester.
Chichester . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Chichester.
Colchester . .	3	6	18	Mayor and commonalty of the borough of Colchester.
Dartmouth .	—	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon.
Denbigh . . .	—	4	12	Aldermen, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Denbigh.
Derby . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Derby.
Devizes . . .	2	6	18	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Devizes.
Dorchester .	—	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset.
Dovor . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover.

SCHEDULE (A)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Durham . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Durham and Framwelgate.
Evesham . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Evesham.
Gateshead . .	3	6	18	Boroughholders and freemen of the borough of Gateshead.
Gloucester . .	3	6	18	Mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester, in the county of the city of Gloucester.
Guildford . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the town of Guldeford, in the county of Surrey.
Harwich . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Harwich.
Haverfordwest	—	4	12	Mayor, sheriffs, bailiffs, and burgesses of the county of the town of Haverfordwest, or of the town and county of the town of Haverfordwest.
Hereford . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Hereford.
Hertford . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the borough of Hertford.
Ipswich . .	5	10	30	Bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town or borough of Ipswich.
Kendal . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Kirby-in-Kendal, in the county of Westmorland.
Kidderminster	3	6	18	High bailiff and commonalty of the borough of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester.
Kingston-upon-Hull.	7	14	42	Mayor and burgesses of the town and borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.
King's Lynn .	3	6	18	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lynn Regis.

SCHEDULE (A)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Leeds . . .	12	16	48	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Leeds, in the county of York.
Leicester . .	7	14	42	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester.
Leominster .	—	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Leominster.
Lichfield . .	2	6	18	Bailiff and citizens of the city of Lichfield.
Liverpool . .	16	16	48	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Liverpool.
Macclesfield .	6	12	36	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Macclesfield.
Monmouth .	—	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town and borough of Monmouth.
Neath . . .	—	4	12	Portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Neath.
Newark . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and aldermen of the borough of Newark, in the county of Nottingham.
Newcastle-under-Lyne.	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the county of Stafford.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	7	14	42	Mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newport, Monmouth.	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Newport.
Newport (Isle of Wight.)	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and chief burgesses of the borough of Newport in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton.
Northampton .	3	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Northampton.
Norwich . . .	8	16	48	Mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of the city of Norwich.

SCHEDULE (A)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Nottingham .	7	14	42	Mayor and burgesses of the town of Nottingham.
Oxford . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Oxford, in the county of Oxford.
Pembroke . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town and borough of Pembroke.
Poole . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Poole.
Portsmouth .	7	14	42	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton.
Preston . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Preston, in the county palatine of Lancaster.
Reading . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.
Ripon . . .	—	4	12	Mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Ripon, in the county of York.
Rochester . .	3	6	18	Mayor and citizens of the city of Rochester, in the county of Kent.
St Albans . .	—	4	12	Mayor and aldermen and burgesses of the borough of St Albans, in the county of Hertford.
Sarum, New .	3	6	18	Mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts.
Scarborough .	2	6	18	Bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Scarborough.
Shrewsbury .	5	10	30	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop.
Southampton .	5	10	30	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Southampton.

SCHEDULE (A)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Stafford . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Stafford.
Stamford . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the town or borough of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln.
Stockport . . .	7	14	42	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Stockport.
Sudbury . . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Sudbury.
Sunderland . . .	7	14	42	Mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the borough of Sunderland.
Swansea . . .	3	6	18	Portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Swansea.
Tiverton . . .	3	6	18	Mayor and burgesses of the town and parish of Tiverton, in the county of Devon.
Truro . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the borough of Truro.
Warwick . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Warwick.
Wells . . .	—	4	12	Mayor, masters, and burgesses of the city or borough of Wells, in the county of Somerset.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in the county of Dorset.
Wigan . . .	5	10	30	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Wigan.
Winchester . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Winchester.
Windsor . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks.
Worcester . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Worcester.

SCHEDULE (A)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Yarmouth, Great . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

SECTION II.—MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES to be taken until altered by Parliament.

Andevor . . .	—	4	12	Bailiff, approved men and burgesses of the borough of Andevor.
Banbury . . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford.
Beverley . . .		6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Beverley, in the county of York.
Bewdley . . .	—	4	12	Bailiffs, burgesses, and inhabitants of the town and borough of Bewdley.
Bideford . . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the borough, town, and manor of Bideford, in the county of Devon.
Boston . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Boston.
Brecon . . .	—	4	12	Bailiff, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Brecon.
Bridgenorth . . .	—	4	12	Bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bridgenorth.
Clitheroe . . .	—	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Clitheroe, in the county of Lancaster.
Chesterfield . . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Chesterfield.
Congleton . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Congleton, in the county of Chester.

SCHEDULE (A)—*continued.*

Borough.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	Style of Corporate Body.
Coventry . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Coventry.
Deal . . .	2	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Deal, in the county of Kent.
Doncaster . .	3	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Doncaster, in the county of York.
Exeter . . .	6	12	36	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Exeter.
Falmouth . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall.
Grantham . .	—	4	12	Aldermen and burgesses of the town or borough of Grantham.
Gravesend . .	2	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and inhabitants of the villages and parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in the county of Kent.
Grimsby . . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the town of Grimsby, in the county of Lincoln.
Hastings . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex.
Kingston-upon-Thames . .	3	6	18	Bailiffs and freemen of the borough of Kingston-upon-Thames.
Lancaster . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the town of Lancaster, in the county palatine of Lancaster.
Lincoln . . .	3	6	18	Mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of the city of Lincoln.
Liskeard . . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Liskerret, otherwise Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall.
Louth . . .	2	6	18	Warden and six attendants of the town of Louth, and free school of King Edward the 6th, in Louth.

SCHEDULE (A)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Ludlow . .	—	4	12	Bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of the town and borough of Ludlow.
Maidstone . .	3	6	18	Mayor, jurats and commonalty of the King's Town and parish of Maidstone, in the county of Kent.
Maldon . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses and commonalty of Maldon.
Newbury . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Newbury.
Oswestry . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, common councilmen, and burgesses of Oswestry.
Penzance . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the town of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall.
Plymouth . .	6	12	36	Mayor and commonalty of the borough of Plymouth
Pontefract . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough or town of Pontefract.
Richmond . .	—	4	12	Mayor and aldermen of the borough of Richmond, in the county of York.
Romsey . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Romsey Infra, in the county of Southampton.
St Ives . . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of St Ives.
Saffron Walden	—	4	12	Mayor and aldermen of the town of Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex.
Stockton . .	2	6	18	Mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Stockton.

SCHEDULE (A)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Tewkesbury .	-	4	12	Bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester.
Walsall . .	3	6	18	Mayor and commonalty of the borough and foreign of Walsall, in the county of Stafford.
Welchpool .	-	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Poole, in the county of Montgomery.
Wenlock . .	3	6	18	Burgesses of the borough of Wenlock.
Wisbech . .	2	6	18	Burgesses of the borough of Wisbech.
York . . .	6	12	36	Mayor and commonalty of the city of York.

SCHEDULE (B).

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BOROUGHES which are not to have a **COMMISSION** of the **PEACE**,
unless on Petition and Grant.

SECTION I.—PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES to be taken until altered by Parliament.

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Arundel . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Arundel.
Beaumaris .	—	4	12	Mayor, bailiff, and burgesses of the borough of Beaumaris.
Cardigan . .	—	4	12	Mayor, common council, and burgesses of the town and borough of Cardigan.
Llanidloes . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Llanidloes.
Pwllheli . .	—	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Pwllheli.
Ruthin . . .	—	4	12	Aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Ruthin.
Tenby . . .	—	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Tenby.
Thetford . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Thetford.
Totnes . . .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Totnes, in the county of Devon.

SECTION II.—MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES to be taken until altered by Parliament.

Basingstoke .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton.
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SCHEDULE (B)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Beccles . . .	-	4	12	Portreeve, surveyors, and commonalty of the Fen of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk.
Blandford Forum . . .	-	4	12	Bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Blandford Forum, in the county of Dorset.
Bodmin . . .	-	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Bodmin, in the county of Cornwall.
Buckingham . . .	-	4	12	Bailiff and burgesses of the borough and parish of Buckingham, in the county of Buckingham.
Calne . . .	-	4	12	Guild stewards and burgesses in the borough of Calne
Chard . . .	-	4	12	Portreeve and burgesses of the borough of Chard, in the county of Somerset
Chippenham . . .	-	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Chippenham, in the county of Wilts
Chipping Norton . . .	-	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Chipping Norton, in the county of Oxford
Daventry . . .	-	4	12	Bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Daventry, in the county of Northampton
Droitwich . . .	-	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Wych, otherwise Droitwich, in the county of Worcester
Eye . . .	-	4	12	Bailiff, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and burgh of Eye
Faversham . . .	-	4	12	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Faversham
Folkestone . . .	-	4	12	Mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town of Folkestone
Flint . . .	-	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Flint

SCHEDULE (B)—*continued.*

BOROUGH.	Wards.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	STYLE OF CORPORATE BODY.
Glastonbury .	-	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the town of Glastonbury, in the county of Somerset
Godalming .	-	4	12	Warden and inhabitants of the town of Godalming
Godmanchester	-	4	12	Bailiffs, assistants and commonalty of the borough of Cirencester, alias Godmanchester
Helstone . .	-	4	12	Mayor and commonalty of the borough of Helstone
Huntingdon .	-	4	12	Mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Huntingdon
Hythe . . .	-	4	12	Mayor, jurats and commonalty of the town and port of Hythe, in the county of Kent
Launceston .	-	4	12	Mayor and commonalty of the borough of Dunneheved, otherwise Launceston
Llandovery .	-	4	12	Bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Llanymtheverye
Lyme Regis .	-	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lyme, in the county of Dorset
Lymington .	-	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Lymington
Maidenhead .	-	4	12	Mayor, bridgemasters and burgesses of the town of Maydenheth
Marlborough .	-	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough and Town of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts
Morpeth . .	-	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland
Penryn . . .	-	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of Penryn, in the county of Cornwall
Retford, East .	-	4	12	Bailiffs and burgesses of East Retford, in the county of Nottingham.
Rye	-	4	12	Mayor, jurats and commonalty of the ancient town of Rye

SCHEDULE (B)—*continued.*

Borough.	W is.	Aldermen.	Councillors.	Style of Corporate Body.
Sandwich . .	—	4	12	Mayor, jurats and commonalty of the town and port of Sandwich, in the county of Kent
Shaftesbury .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough of Shafton, otherwise Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorset
South Wold .	—	4	12	Bailiffs, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of South Wold
South Molton .	—	4	12	Mayor and burgesses of the borough and parish of South Molton, in the county of Devon
Stratford-on-Avon . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon
Tamworth . .	—	4	12	Bailiffs and commonalty of the borough of Tamworth
Tenterden . .	—	4	12	Mayor, jurats and commons of the town and hundred of Tenterden, in the county of Kent
Torrington . .	—	4	12	Mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough and town of Great Torrington, in the county of Devon
Wallingford . .	—	4	12	Mayor, burgess and commonalty of the borough of Wallingford
Wycombe, Chipping . .	—	4	12	Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Chipping Wycombe (otherwise Wicombe), in the county of Buckingham

SCHEDULE (C.)

Berwick-upon-Tweed.
 Bristol.
 Chester.
 Exeter.
 Kingston-upon-Hull.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Northumberland.
 Gloucestershire.
 Cheshire.
 Devonshire.
 Yorkshire.
 Northumberland.

SCHEDULE (D).

No. 1.

THE LIST OF BURGESSES of the Borough of in the Parish [or Township] of

Christian Name and Surname of each Person at full length.	Nature of the Property rated.	Street, Lane, or other Place in this Parish [or Town- ship] where the Property is situated, for which he is now rated.
Ashton, John - -	Shop - - -	No. 23 Church street.
Bates, Thomas - -	House - - -	Brook's Farm.

(Signed)

A. B. } Overseers of the said
C. D. } Parish [or Township.]

No. 2.

NOTICE OF CLAIM.

To the Town Clerk of the Borough of
I hereby give you notice, That I claim to have my name inserted
in the burgess list of the borough of that I occupy [here
describe the house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop then occupied
by the claimant] in the borough, and that I have been rated in the
parish of [here state the parish or several parishes, and
the time during which the claimant has been rated in each of them
within the borough, necessary for his qualification.]

Dated the day of in the year

(Signed) JOHN ALLEN of [place of abode.]

No. 3.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION.

To the Town-clerk of the Borough of [or to the person
objected to, as the case may be.]

I hereby give you notice, That I object to the name of Thomas
Bates, of Brook's Farm, in the parish of [describe the per-
son objected to as described in the Burgess List] being retained on
the Burgess List of the borough of

Dated the day of in the year

(Signed) JOHN ASHTON of [here state the place
of abode and property
for which he is said to
be rated in the Burgess
List.]

No. 4.

LIST OF CLAIMANTS.

The following persons claim to have their names inserted on the Burgess List of the Borough of

Christian Name and Surname of each Claimant.	Nature of the Property for which he is now rated.	Situation of the Property for which he is now rated.	Parish [or Parishes] in which he has been rated, as stated in the Claim.
Allen John . .	House . .	No. 17, High street.	Rated in the last year in Saint Mary's Parish in the Borough, and in the two preceding years in Saint James's Parish in the Borough.

(Signed) A. B. Town Clerk.

No. 5.

LIST OF PERSONS OBJECTED TO.

The following Persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their Names retained on the Burgess List of the Borough of

Christian Name and Surname of each person objected to.	Nature of the Property for which he is now rated.	Situation of the Property for which he is said to be now rated in the Overseer's List.	Parish in which is the Property for which he is now said to be rated in the Overseer's List.
Bates Thomas . .	House . .	Brook's Farm	Saint James's

(Signed) A. B. Town Clerk.

SCHEDULE (E.)

ABINGDON.—An act for better paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Abingdon, in the county of Berks; for removing nuisances, annoyances, and encroachments therein; and for preventing the same in future. [6 Geo. 4, c. 189.]

ARUNDEL.—An act for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets, lanes, ways, and passages within the borough of Arundel, in the county of Sussex; and for removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, and annoyances therein. [25 Geo. 3, c. 90.]

BANBURY.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the several streets, lanes, public passages and places in the borough of Banbury, in the county of Oxford. [5 Geo. 4, c. 130.]

BARNSTAPLE.—An act for paving, improving, and regulating, the streets and public places in the borough and parish of Barnstaple; and for better regulation of the present markets, and providing others therein. [51 Geo. 3, c. 154.]

BASINGSTOKE.—An act for paving the footways and cross-paths, and lighting, watching, cleansing, widening, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places in the town of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton. [55 Geo. 3, c. 7.]

BATH.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, squares, lanes, ways, passages, and public places within such part of the parish of Walcot, in the county of Somerset, as is not within the circuit, precinct and jurisdiction of the city of Bath, in the same county; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments, and obstructions; and for establishing a proper and effective police therein; and for licensing and regulating hackney coaches, chairs, porters, basket men and basket women, within the said city of Bath, and a certain distance thereof. [33 Geo. 3, c. 89.]

An act for paving, steaning, cleansing, watering, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, squares, lanes, ways, passages, and public places within the parish of Bathwick, in the county of Somerset; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments, and obstructions, and for establishing a proper and effective police therein. [41 Geo. 3, c. 126.]

An act for better paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, regulating, and improving the city of Bath, and the liberties and precincts thereof. [54 Geo. 3, c. 105.]

An act to amend an act of his late Majesty, for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets and public places within such part of the parish of Walcot, in the county of Somerset, as is not within the city of Bath. [6 Geo. 4, c. 74.]

BECCELES.—An act for paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the streets and other public passages and places within the town of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk. [36 Geo. 3, c. 51.]

BEDFORD.—An act for the improvement of the town of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and for rebuilding the bridge over the river Ouze, in the said town. [43 Geo. 3, c. 128.]

An act for amending and enlarging the powers of an act of his present Majesty, intituled “An act for the improvement of the town of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and for rebuilding the bridge over the river Ouze, in the said town.” [50 Geo. 3, c. 82.]

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—An act for lighting the streets and lanes of the borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the quays and wharfs belonging to the said borough, and that part of the bridge over the river Tweed, which lies within the liberties of the said borough; and also the street of Castlegate within the said borough, or the liberties thereof; and for paving the footpaths of the streets of the said borough, and of Castlegate aforesaid; and for preventing obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein. [40 Geo. 3, c. 25.]

BEVERLEY.—An act for lighting, watching, and regulating the streets and lanes, and other public passages and places in the town of Beverley, in the county of York. [48 Geo. 3, c. 87.]

An act to amend and enlarge the powers of an act passed in the forty-eighth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the town of Beverley, in the county of York. [6 Geo. 4, c. 138.]

BOSTON.—An act for lighting and watching the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions therein. [16 Geo. 3, c. 25.]

An act for the better paving, cleansing, and otherwise improving the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln. [32 Geo. 3, c. 80.]

An act for amending and rendering more effectual an act passed in thirty-second year of his present Majesty, for better paving, cleansing, and otherwise improving the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln. [46 Geo. 3, c. 40.]

An act for amending and rendering more effectual an act passed in the sixteenth year of his present Majesty, for lighting and watching the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, and for removing and preventing nuisances therein. [46 Geo. 3, c. 41.]

BRECKNOCK.—An act for supplying the borough and town of Brecknock, and liberties thereof, with water, and for paving, cleansing, regulating, and lighting the streets, lanes, and public passages there; and for widening and making commodious some of the said streets, lanes, and passages. [16 Geo. 3, c. 56.]

BRIDGEWATER.—An act to enlarge the market-house, and

regulating the markets within the borough of Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset; for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the said borough, or adjacent thereto; and for the improvement thereof. [7 Geo. 4, c. 7.]

BRIDPORT.—An act for taking down the market-house in the borough of Bridport, in the county of Dorset, and rebuilding the same, together with a session or court house, in a more convenient situation; for removing the shambles or butcher's row; for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the said borough; for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances; and for prohibiting the covering of any new houses or buildings within the borough with thatch. [25 Geo. 3.]

BRISTOL.—An act for the better preserving the navigation of the rivers Avon and Frome, and for cleansing, paving, and lighting the streets of the city of Bristol. [11 Will. 3, c. 23.]

An act for making more effectual an act passed in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William the Third, for the better preserving the navigation of the rivers Avon and Frome; and for cleansing, paving, and enlightening the streets of the city of Bristol, so far as the same act relates to the paving and enlightening the said streets, and for the regulating hackney coachmen, halliers, draymen, and carters, and the markets, and sellers of hay and straw within the said city, and liberties thereof. [22 Geo. 2.]

An act for establishing, maintaining, and well governing a nightly watch within the city of Bristol. [28 Geo. 2, c. 32.]

An act to explain and render more effectual an act made in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An act for establishing, maintaining, and well governing a nightly watch within the city of Bristol." [29 Geo. 2, c. 47.]

An act for widening several streets, lanes, ways, and passages, within the city of Bristol, and for opening several new streets and passages within the same; and for explaining, amending, and enlarging the powers of the several acts passed for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets and other places within the said city and liberties thereof. [6 Geo. 3, c. 34.]

An act for removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, annoyances, and other nuisances within the city of Bristol, and the liberties thereof; and for licensing and better regulating hackney coaches, chairs, waggons, carts, and other carriages, and the owners, drivers, and carriers thereof respectively, and porters, and other persons, within and for certain distances, round the said city and liberties; and for better regulating the shipping and trade, and the rivers, wharfs, backs, and quays, and the markets within the same city and liberties, and for other purposes. [23 Geo. 3, c. 65.]

An act for amending, altering, and enlarging the powers of several acts passed for paving, pitching, cleansing, and lighting the streets and

other places within the city of Bristol and liberties thereof. [46 Geo. 3, c. 26.]

An act for the employment, maintenance, and regulation of the poor of the city of Bristol, and for altering the mode of assessing the rates for the relief of the poor, and certain rates authorized to be raised and levied within the said city, by certain acts for improving the harbour there, and for paving, pitching, cleansing, and lighting the same city, and for the relief of the churchwardens and overseers from the collecting of such rates, and for amending the act for paving, pitching, cleansing, and lighting the said city. [3 Geo. 4, c. 24.]

An act for repairing, lighting, and watching the district of the united parishes of St James and St Paul in the county of Gloucester, and for the care of the poor thereof. [2 Geo. 4, c. 89.]

An act for lighting and watching the parish of Clifton, in the county of Gloucester. [5 Geo. 4, c. 79.]

BURY ST EDMUND'S.—An act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Bury Saint Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk. [51 Geo. 3, c. 9.]

An act to amend, extend, and render more effectual an act of his late Majesty for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Bury Saint Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk. [1 Geo. 4.]

CAMBRIDGE.—An act for better paving, cleansing, and lighting the town of Cambridge, for removing and preventing obstructions and annoyances, and for widening the streets, lanes, and other passages within the said town. [28 Geo. 3, c. 64.]

An act to amend and enlarge the powers of an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An act for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the town of Cambridge; for removing and preventing obstructions and annoyances, and for widening the streets, lanes, and other passages within the said town." [34 Geo. 3, c. 104.]

CANTERBURY.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the walls of the city of Canterbury, and the liberties thereof; and also several streets and other places near or adjoining to the said city; and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein. [27 Geo. 3, c. 31.]

CARDIFF.—An act for better paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets, lanes, and public passages in the town of Cardiff, and liberties thereof, in the county of Glamorgan, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [Geo. 3, c. 7.]

CARLISLE.—An act for lighting the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the city of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, and the suburbs of the said city; for paving the foot-

paths of the streets of the said city and suburbs, and for otherwise improving the said city. [44 Geo. 3, c. 58.]

An act for watching, regulating, and improving the city of Carlisle, and the suburbs thereof. [7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 86.]

CHESTER.—An act for better regulating the poor, maintaining a nightly watch; lighting, paving, and cleansing the streets, rows, and passages; providing fire-engines and firemen; and regulating the hackney coachmen, chairmen, carmen, and porters, within the city of Chester. [2 Geo. 3.]

An act to amend, alter, and enlarge the powers of an act passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty, so far as the same relates to maintaining a nightly watch, and lighting and cleansing the streets, rows, and passages within the city of Chester, and for preventing nuisances and annoyances in the streets, rows, and passages within the said city, and for regulating and improving the police thereof. [43 Geo. 3, c. 47.]

CHICHESTER.—An act for repealing an act made in the eighteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled "An act for paving of the city of Chichester, and for the better paving, repairing, and cleansing the streets, lanes, and public ways and passages within the walls of the said city, and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions, and annoyances therein." [31 Geo. 3, c. 63.]

An act for better lighting and for watching the city of Chichester, and places adjacent. [1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 68.]

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE.—An act for paving, widening, cleansing, watching, lighting, and regulating the streets and other public places within the borough of Chepping-Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, and for removing and preventing nuisances and obstructions therein. [53 Geo. 3, c. 164.]

CHIPPENHAM.—An act for lighting, watching, cleansing, paving, and otherwise improving the town of Chippenham, in the county of Wilts. [4 Will. 4, c. 47.]

COVENTRY.—An act for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the city of Coventry, and the suburbs thereof, and removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein; and for regulating the public wells and pumps within the said city and suburbs. [30 Geo. 3, c. 77.]

DARTMOUTH.—An act for building a market-house in the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon, and for better paving, lighting, widening, and improving the streets and other public places within the said borough. [55 Geo. 3, c. 28.]

DAVENTRY.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town of Daventry, in the county of Northampton, and for regulating the market there, and for enabling the bailiff, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Daventry to purchase the moot-hall, and to rebuild the same. [46 Geo. 3, c. 118.]

DEAL.—An act for more effectually paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the highways, streets, and lanes within the town and borough of Deal, in the county of Kent, and for removing and preventing encroachments, nuisances, and annoyances therein. [52 Geo. 3, c. 73.]

DERBY.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the borough of Derby, and for selling a certain piece of waste ground, situate within the said borough, called Nun's Green, towards defraying the expense of the said improvements. [32 Geo. 3, c. 78.]

An act for better paving and otherwise improving the borough of Derby. [6 Geo. 4, c. 132.]

DEVIZES.—An act for amending, regulating, cleansing, lighting, watching, and keeping in repair the streets, lanes, and passage within the borough of the Devizes, in the county of Wilts, and for preventing nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions therein. [21 Geo. 3, c. 36.]

An act for paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the borough of Devizes, in the county of Wilts, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [6 Geo. 4, c. 162.]

DONCASTER.—An act for repealing so much of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present majesty, as relates to the lighting the streets and places within the borough and soke of Doncaster, in the county of York, and for more effectually lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the said borough, and for preventing nuisances therein. [43 Geo. 3, c. 147.]

DORCHESTER.—An act for better cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, and other public passages within the borough of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, and in the tithing of Colliton Row, in the town of Dorchester aforesaid; for paving the footways, and repairing certain horseways of such parts thereof as are turnpike; and for paving the footways and repairing the horseways of such parts thereof as are not turnpike; for removing nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions therein; and for preventing houses or buildings hereafter to be erected in the said borough and tithing, from being thatched. [16 Geo. 3, c. 27.]

An act for better paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, watering, and otherwise improving the streets and other public passages and places within the borough of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, and the tithing of Colliton Row, in the town of Dorchester aforesaid. [4 Will. 4, 22 May.]

DOVOR.—An act for better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and lanes in the town of Dovor, in the county of Kent, and in the several parishes of Saint Mary the Virgin and Saint James the Apostle, in the said town and county; and for removing and for preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [18 Geo. 3, c. 76.]

An act to amend an act made in the eighteenth year of his present Majesty, for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town of Dovor, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [50 Geo. 3, c. 26.]

An act to amend two acts of his late Majesty for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town of Dovor, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [11 Geo. 4, c. 117.]

DURHAM.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, lanes, ways, and public passages and places within the city of Durham, and borough of Framwelgate, and the suburbs thereof, and the streets thereto adjoining, for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments, and obstructions therein; for widening and rendering more commodious several of the said streets, lanes, ways, and public passages and places, and for regulating and improving the markets within the said city and suburbs. [30 Geo. 3, c. 67.]

EVESHAM.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, regulating, and improving the borough of Evesham, in the county of Worcester; for repairing, improving, and maintaining the bridge over the river Avon, within the said borough; and for selling certain waste lands within the said borough, and for appropriating the monies arising from such sales towards the purposes therein mentioned. [3 Geo. 4, c. 67.]

EXETER.—An act for enlightening the streets within the city of Exeter, and suburbs thereof. [1 Geo. 3.]

An act for better repairing the streets, lanes, and passages within the city of Exeter, and county of the said city, and for amending an act passed in the first year of his present Majesty, intituled “An act for enlightening the streets within the city of Exeter and suburbs thereof, and for the better regulating of the watch within the said city and county, and for otherwise improving the same.” [46 Geo. 3, c. 39.]

An act for better and more effectually paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the streets, ways, and other public passages and places in the city and county of the city of Exeter. [50 Geo. 3, c. 146.]

An act for better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise improving the city of Exeter, and county of the same city. [2 and 3 Will. 4, c. 106.]

FAVERSHAM.—An act for the better paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the highways, streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the town and liberty of Faversham, in the county of Kent, and also certain places near or adjoining hereto; and for removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein. [29 Geo. 3, c. 69.]

FOLKESTONE.—An act for paving, repairing, and cleansing the highways, streets, and lanes in the town of Folkestone and liberty

thereof, in the county of Kent; and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [36 Geo. 3, c. 49.]

GATESHEAD.—An act for cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving certain streets and places within and near the town and borough of Gateshead, in the county of Durham. [54 Geo. 3, c. 109.]

GLASTONBURY.—An act for paving and improving the streets and other public passages and places in the parishes of Saint John the Baptist and Saint Benedict, in the town of Glastonbury, in the county of Somerset. [51 Geo. 3, c. 173.]

GLOUCESTER.—An act for the more effectual relief and employment of the poor within the city of Gloucester, and for lighting the streets of the said city. [4 Geo. 3, c. .]

An act for rebuilding the bridge over the River Severn, at Maisemore, near the city of Gloucester, for raising, widening, and securing Over's Causeway, leading from the said city, towards Maisemore aforesaid, and for enforcing the proper paving and cleansing of the several streets within the said city, and for removing nuisances and annoyances therefrom, and preventing the like in future. [17 Geo. 3, c. 68].

An act for erecting a new gaol, and for removing certain gateways in the city of Gloucester, and for amending the several acts passed for the maintenance and support of the poor of the said city, and for lighting, paving, and regulating the streets there. [21 Geo. 3, c. 74.]

An act for establishing a proper place for holding markets and fairs for the sale of live stock in the city of Gloucester and the suburbs thereof, and for opening convenient avenues thereto, and for watching and otherwise improving the said city. [1 and 2 Geo. 4, c. 22.]

An act to provide for lighting the suburbs of the city of Gloucester with gas. [4 Will. 4, c. 44.]

GODALMING.—An act for paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of Godalming, in the county of Surrey. [6 Geo. 4, c. 177.]

GRAVESEND.—An act for paving, cleansing, and lighting the High street, East street, and West street, in the town and parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in the county of Kent, and for lighting the other streets; and for removing all encroachments and annoyances within the said town and parishes. [13 Geo. 3, c. 15.]

An act for altering and enlarging the powers of an act of the thirteenth year of his present Majesty for improving the town and parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in the county of Kent; and for the better assessment and collection of the poor rates and other rates within the parish of Gravesend. [56 Geo. 3, c. 77.]

An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and improving the town and parishes of Gravesend and Milton, in the county of Kent, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [3 Geo. 4, c. 51.]

GUILDFORD.—An act establishing, regulating, and maintain-

ing a nightly watch, and for enlightening the open places and streets within the town of Guildford, in the county of Surrey. [32 Geo. 2.]

An act for paving, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Guildford, in the county of Surrey. [52 Geo. 3, c. 51.]

HARWICH.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town of Harwich, in the county of Essex, and supplying the same with water. [52 Geo. 3, c. 118.]

HASTINGS.—An act for better paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the town of St Leonard, in the county of Sussex. [2 Will. 4, c. 45.]

An act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town and port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex; and for establishing and regulating markets therein, and supplying the inhabitants thereof with water, and for other purposes. [2 Will. 4, c. 91.]

HEREFORD.—An act for paving, repairing, cleansing, and lighting the streets and lanes in the city of Hereford, and suburbs thereof, and removing nuisances and annoyances therein, and for creating a fund towards the expenses thereof, by inclosing divers waste grounds within the liberties of the said city, and for the better application of charity money; for setting the poor people of the said city to work; and to enable bodies corporate to alienate their houses and lands within the said city. [14 Geo. 3, c. 38.]

An act to enlarge, amend, and render more effectual the provisions of an act of his present Majesty for paving and lighting the city of Hereford, and removing nuisances therein; and for enabling the corporation of the said city to sell and apply the produce of certain messuages and lands in establishing market places, and otherwise improving the said city. [56 Geo. 3, c. 23.]

HERTFORD.—An act for paving the footways, and cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, and other public passages and places within the borough of Hertford, and removing and preventing obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein. [28 Geo. 3, c. 75.]

An act to amend and extend the provisions of an act for paving and improving the streets and other public passages and places within the borough of Hertford. [9 Geo. 4, c. 38.]

HUNTINGDON.—An act for paving, cleansing, and lighting the High street and other places within the town of Huntingdon, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [25 Geo. 3, c. 9.]

HYTHE.—An act for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the highways, streets, and lanes in the town and port of Hythe, and liberty thereof, in the county of Kent, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [38 Geo. 3, c. 16.]

IPSWICH.—An act for the paving of the Towne of Ipswiche. [13 Eliz. c. 24.]

An act for paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving

the town of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, and for removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, and annoyances therein. [33 Geo. 3, c. 92.]

An act for amending and rendering more effectual an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, for paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions and annoyances therein. [37 Geo. 3, c. 44.]

An act for amending and enlarging the powers of two acts of his present Majesty, for paving, lighting, cleansing and improving the town of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, and removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions and annoyances therein, and for watching the said town. [55 Geo. 3, c. 26.]

An act to alter and amend several acts of his late Majesty's reign, for paving, lighting, and otherwise improving the town of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk. [1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 104.]

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—An act for explaining, amending, and making more effectual several acts of parliament relating to the maintenance and employment of the poor of the town of Kingstone-upon-Hull, and for better paving, preserving and cleansing the streets, squares, lanes and alleys in the said town, and preventing obstructions therein; and for preserving the lamps which shall be set up to enlighten the streets of the said town, and securing the property of such lamps to the owners. [28 Geo. 2, c. 27.]

An act to amend and render more effectual several acts made for cleansing and enlightening the streets of the town of Kingstone-upon-Hull, and for preventing Annoyances therein. [2 Geo. 3.]

An act for amending and supplying the deficiencies of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of his present Majesty King George the third, intituled "An act to amend and render more effectual several acts made for cleansing and enlightening the streets of the town of Kingstone-upon-Hull, and for preventing annoyances therein." [4 Geo. 3.]

An act for building a new gaol for the town and county of the town of Kingstone-upon-Hull, and for purchasing an additional burial ground for the use of the parish of the Holy Trinity, in the said town; for regulating the affairs of hackney coachmen, chairmen and porters, and the prices of carriage of goods; for altering the time of lighting lamps; for ascertaining the breadth of party walls, and for preventing certain nuisances within the said town, liberties and precincts thereof; for amending an act of the fourteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for making and establishing public quays or wharfs at Kingstone-upon-Hull, in respect to such as are or may be built opposite to certain staiths in the said act described, and for other purposes. [23 Geo. 3, c. 55.]

An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching and regulating the streets, squares, lanes and other public passages and places within

the parish of Sealcoates, in the East Riding of York, and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments, and obstructions, and for licensing and regulating hackney coaches, chairs, porters, coal carriers and water carriers; trucks, carts, and other carriages within the said parish. [41 Geo. 3, c. 30.]

An act for watching and more effectually lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Kingstone-upon-Hull, and the liberty of Trippett, and the lordship of Mytton, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, in the said town, and for preventing nuisances therein; and also for preventing frauds and impositions in the quality, measure, and carriage of coals, sold in the said town and the neighbourhood thereof. [50 Geo. 3, c. 41.]

KIDDERMINSTER.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the streets and other public passages and places in Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester. [53 Geo. 3, c. 83.]

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.—An act for the better lighting and watching of the town of Kingstone-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey, and for removing and preventing all obstructions, encroachments, and nuisances therein. [13 Geo. 3, c. 61.]

KING'S LYNN.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching, and improving the borough of King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, and for removing nuisances and annoyances therein, and for holding the Saturday and beast markets within more convenient parts of the said borough. [43 Geo. 3, c. 37.]

LANCASTER.—An act for lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, and improving the streets, highways, and places within the borough and town of Lancaster, in the county Palatine of Lancaster. [5 Geo. 4, c. 66.]

LEEDS.—An act for better supplying the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, in the county of York, with water, and for more effectually lighting and cleansing the streets and other places within the said town and neighbourhood, and removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments, and obstructions therein. [30 Geo. 3, c. 68.]

An act to amend and enlarge the powers of an act passed in the thirtieth year of his present Majesty, for better supplying the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, in the county of York, with water, and for more effectually lighting and cleansing the streets and other places within the said town and neighbourhood, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein; and for erecting a court house and prison for the borough of Leeds; and for widening and improving the streets and passages in the said town. [49 Geo. 3, c. 122.]

An act to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of an act of his present Majesty, for erecting a court house and prison for the borough of Leeds, in the county of York, and other purposes; to

provide for the expense of the prosecution of felons in certain cases, and to establish a police and nightly watch in the town, borough, and neighbourhood of Leeds aforesaid. [55 Geo. 3, c. 42.]

An act for lighting, cleansing, and improving the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, in the county of York. [5 Geo. 4, c. 124.]

LEOMINSTER.—An act for enclosing lands in the borough of Leominster, in the county of Hereford, and in the township of Luston, in the parish of Eye, in the said county, and for paving and otherwise improving the streets and other public places within the town of Leominster, in the said county. [48 Geo. 3, c. 148.]

LICHFIELD.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the city of Lichfield, and the suburbs thereof. [46 Geo. 3, c. 42.]

LINCOLN.—An act for paving, lighting, watching, and improving the city of Lincoln, and the bail and close of Lincoln, and for regulating the police thereof. [9 Geo. 4, c. 27.]

LIVERPOOL.—An act for the building a church in the town of Liverpool, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, and for enlightening and cleansing the streets of the said town, and for keeping and maintaining a nightly watch there. [21 Geo. 2, c. 24.]

An act for opening, making, widening, and altering certain streets, passages, and places within the town of Liverpool, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, for supplying the said town with fresh and wholesome water; for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein; for appointing additional market places, and for extending so much of the powers of an act of the second year of his present Majesty as relates to hackney coachmen, chairmen, carters, and porters, to a certain distance beyond the liberties of the said town. [26 Geo. 3, c. 12.]

An act for enlarging and varying some of the powers contained in certain acts of parliament, relating to the lighting, watching, and cleansing the streets and other places within the town of Liverpool, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [28 Geo. 3, c. 13.]

An act for the reviving, extending, and varying the powers of an act passed in the twenty-sixth year of his late Majesty King George the Third, for making and widening certain streets, passages, and places in the town of Liverpool, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, and for several other purposes in the said act mentioned, and also for further improving the said town. [1 Geo. 4, c. 13.]

An act for widening and improving certain streets in the town of Liverpool, in the county Palatine of Lancaster; for the further prevention of nuisances and annoyances in the said town; for the regulation of weighing machines, weights, and measures, and the establishment of a fire police therein. [7 Geo. 4, c. 57.]

An act for the better pavage and sewerage of the town of Liverpool,

in the county Palatine of Lancaster, and for settling the boundaries of the said town, and the township of Kirkdale, and parts of the township of Everton and West Derby. [11 Geo. 4, c. 15.]

LOUTH.—An act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and other wise improving the town and parish of Louth, in the county of Lincoln. [6 Geo. 4, c. 129.]

LUDLOW.—An act for paving the footpaths within the borough of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, and for lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the said borough. [33 Geo. 3, c. 25.]

MACCLESFIELD.—An act for lighting, watching, and regulating the police within the borough of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester. [54 Geo. 3, c. 23.]

An act for better lighting, watching, and improving the borough and township of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, and regulating the police thereof. [6 Geo. 4, c. 96.]

An act for better supplying the inhabitants of the borough of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, with water, and to establish the rates payable for the same. [11 Geo. 4, c. 124.]

MAIDSTONE.—An act for widening, improving, regulating, paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the King's town of Maidstone, in the county of Kent: for removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein; for better supplying the said town with water; and for repairing the highways within the parish of Maidstone. [31 Geo. 3, c. 62.]

An act for altering and amending an act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "an act for widening, improving, regulating, paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the King's town of Maidstone, in the county of Kent; for removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein; for better supplying the said town with water; and for repairing the highways within the parish of Maidstone, and for raising a further sum of money for completing the purposes of the said act. [42 Geo. 3, c. 90.]

An act to enlarge the powers of three acts of his present Majesty, for paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets and other public places within the King's town of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, and better supplying the inhabitants with water, and for watching the said town, and making public wharfs therein. [59 Geo. 3, c. 16.]

MONMOUTH.—An act for paving the footways, and cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets in the town of Monmouth. [58 Geo. 3, c. 81.]

NEWARK.—An act for the better paving, lighting, and cleansing of the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places in the town of Newark-upon-Trent, in the county of Nottingham, and for removing the market for butcher's meat, in the said town, and for

regulating the said market; and for repealing an act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth, intituled "An acte for the pavinge of Newwarke-upon-Trent, in the countie of Nottingham." [38 Geo. 3, c. 26.]

NEWBURY.—An act for lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, and improving the streets, highways, and places within the borough town and parish of Newbury, and the tithing or hamlet of Speenhamland, in the parish of Speen, in the county of Berks. [6 Geo. 4, c. 72.]

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—An act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and improving the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme. [59 Geo. 3, c. 71.]

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—An act for lighting, the streets and other places, and maintaining a regular and nightly watch within the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and for regulating the hackney coachmen and chairmen, cartmen, porters, and watermen within the same. [3 Geo. 3.]

An act for widening, enlarging, and cleansing the streets, lanes, and other public places, and for opening new streets, markets, and passages within the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the liberties thereof; and for removing and preventing annoyances therein; and for regulating the public markets and common stage waggons, drays, and carts carrying goods for hire. [26 Geo. 3, c. 39.]

An act for lighting and watching the streets and other places without the walls, but within the liberties of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. [52 Geo. 3, c. 76.]

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—An act for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, ways, passages, and places within the borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight; and for the removal of present, and the prevention of future, incroachments, nuisances, and annoyances therein. [26 Geo. 3, c. 119.]

NEWPORT, MONMOUTH.—An act for lighting, watching, paving, cleansing, and improving the streets, highways, and places within the town and borough of Newport, in the county of Monmouth. [7 Geo. 4, c. 6.]

NORTHAMPTON.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town of Northampton, and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions, and annoyances therein. [18 Geo. 3, c. 79.]

An act for altering and amending an act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town of Northampton; and for removing and preventing incroachments, obstructions, and annoyances therein; and for continuing the term of certain tolls by the said act." [37 Geo. 3, c. 42.]

An act for better paving, lighting, watching, and improving the town of Northampton; and for taking down, widening, and rebuilding the bridge over the Nine or Nen, at the south entrance o

the said town, and improving the avenues to the said bridge. [54 Geo. 3, c. 193.]

NORWICH.—An act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the city of Norwich. [46 Geo. 3, c. 67.]

An act for amending and enlarging an act of his late Majesty, for better paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the city of Norwich. [6 Geo. 4, c. 78.]

NOTTINGHAM.—An act for enlightening the streets, lanes, passages within the town and county of the town of Nottingham. [2 Geo. 3.]

An act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers of an act of the second year of his late Majesty's reign, intituled "An act for enlightening the streets, lanes, and passages within the town and county of the town of Nottingham." [1 and 2 Geo. 4, c. 70.]

OSWESTRY.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the streets and other public passages, and places in the town and borough of Oswestry, in the county of Salop. 49 Geo. 3, c. 140.]

OXFORD.—An act for amending certain of the mile ways leading to Oxford; for making a commodious entrance through the parish of Saint Clement; for rebuilding or repairing Magdalen bridge; for making commodious roads from the said bridge through the University and city and the avenues leading thereto; for cleansing and lighting the streets, lanes, and places within the said University and city and the suburbs thereof, and the parish of Saint Clement; for removing nuisances and annoyances therefrom, and preventing the like for the future; for empowering colleges and corporations to alienate their estates there; for removing, holding, and regulating markets within the said city, and for other purposes. [11 Geo. 3, c. 19.]

An act to amend and enlarge the powers of an act passed in the eleventh year of his present Majesty's reign, for performing several works, and making improvements within the University and city of Oxford and the suburbs thereof, and in the adjoining parish of Saint Clement. [21 Geo. 3, c. 47.]

An act for enlarging the term and powers of two acts of his present Majesty, for amending certain mile ways leading to Oxford, and making improvements in the University and city of Oxford, the suburbs thereof, and adjoining parish of Saint Clement, and for other purposes. [52 Geo. 3, c. 72.]

An act for continuing the term, and amending and enlarging the powers of three acts of his Majesty King George the Third, for amending certain mile ways leading to Oxford, and making improvements in the University and city of Oxford, the suburbs thereof, and adjoining parish of Saint Clement, and for other purposes in the said act mentioned. [5 and 6 Will. 4, c. .]

PEMBROKE.—An act for supplying with water the town of

Pembroke and the neighbourhood thereof, within the county of Pembroke. [9 Geo. 4, c. 119.]

PLYMOUTH.—An act for improving the town of Plymouth, in the county of Devon. [51 Geo. 2, c. 102.]

An act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and improving the town and borough of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, and for regulating the police thereof, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [5 Geo. 4, c. 22.]

PONTEFRACT.—An act for paving and otherwise improving the streets and other public passages within the town of Pontefract, in the county of York; for better supplying the said town with water, and for altering and amending an act passed in the twentieth year of his present Majesty, intituled “An act for dividing the park of Pontefract, in the county of York, and for other purposes mentioned therein.” [50 Geo. 3, c. 40.]

PORTSMOUTH.—An act for the better paving and cleansing the streets and other public passages, in the town of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton; and for preventing nuisances and annoyances therein, and for widening and rendering the same more commodious. [8 Geo. 3.]

An act for lighting and watching the town of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton; and for explaining and amending an act passed in the eighth year of his present Majesty’s reign, for the better paving and cleansing the streets, and other public passages in the said town, and for preventing nuisances and annoyances therein, and for widening and rendering the same more commodious. [16 Geo. 3, c. 59.]

An act for the better paving, cleansing, widening, and regulating the streets, courts, roads, lanes, ways, rows, alleys, and public passages and places within the town of Portsea, in the county of Southampton, and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions within the said town. [32 Geo. 3, c. 103.]

An act for better lighting and watching the town of Portsea, in the county of Southampton; and for amending an act passed in the thirty-second year of his late Majesty, for paving, cleansing, and regulating the streets and public places within the said town, and removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [7 Geo. 4, c. 64.]

PRESTON.—An act to light, watch, pave, cleanse, and improve the streets, highways, and places within the borough of Preston, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, and to provide fire engines and firemen for the protection of the said borough. [55 Geo. 3, c. 22.]

READING.—An act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks. [7 Geo. 4, c. 56.]

ROCHESTER.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the high streets and lanes in the parish of Saint

Nicholas, within the city of Rochester, and parish of Strood, in the county of Kent, and for making a road through Star lane, across certain fields adjoining thereto, to Chatham hill, in the said county. [9 Geo. 3, c. 32.]

SANDWICH.—An act for the better repairing, paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the highways, streets, and lanes of and in the town and port of Sandwich, in the county of Kent, and in the several parishes of Saint Peter the Apostle, Saint Mary the Virgin, and Saint Clement, in the said town, port, and county; and for removing and preventing encroachments, nuisances, obstructions, and annoyances in the said highways, streets, and lanes, and on the common quay belonging to the said town and port, and in the haven adjoining to the said quay and the bridge built over the said haven; and for regulating the berths and mooring-places of vessels at the said quay, and the proper times for vessels to pass through the said bridge. [27 Geo. 3, c. 67.]

SARUM (NEW).—An act for the better repairing and paving the highways, streets, and watercourses within the city of New Sarum; and for enlightening the streets, lanes, and passages, and better regulating the nightly watch within the said city. [10 Geo. 2.]

An act to alter, extend, and amend the powers of two acts, passed in the tenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and in the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for better paving, lighting, and watching the city of New Sarum, in the county of Wilts. [55 Geo. 3, c. 23.]

SCARBOROUGH.—An act for paving and otherwise improving the streets and other places in the township of Scarborough, in the North Riding of the county of York, and for licensing hackney coaches, and establishing other regulations in the said township. [41 Geo. 3, c. 94.]

SHREWSBURY.—An act for the better paving and amending, cleansing, enlightening, and watching the streets, highways, lanes, and passages, within the town of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop. [29 Geo. 2, c. 78.]

An act for repealing an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Second, for paving, lighting, and watching the town of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop; and for granting other powers in lieu thereof. [1 and 2 Geo. 4, c. 58.]

SOUTHAMPTON.—An act for the better paving, repairing, and cleansing the streets and other public passages, in the several parishes and wards of Saint Michael, Saint John, Holy Rood, Saint Lawrence, All Saints-within-the-bar, All Saints-without-the-Bar, and East street and Bay row, within the town of Southampton and liberties thereof; and for preventing nuisances and annoyances therein; and for widening and rendering the same more commodious, and for lighting and watching the said streets and public passages. [10 Geo. 3, c. 25.]

An act to amend an act made in the tenth year of his present Majesty, for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other public passages in the town of Southampton. [50 Geo. 3, c. 169.]

STAFFORD.—An act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, regulating, and improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the borough of Stafford, in the county of Stafford. [11 Geo. 4, c. 44.]

ST ALBANS.—An act for paving the footways and cross-paths, and for cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, and other public passages and places within the borough of Saint Albans, in the county of Hertford. [44 Geo. 3, c. 8.]

STOCKPORT.—An act for lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the town of Stockport, in the county palatine of Chester; and for regulating the police of the said town. [7 Geo. 4, c. 118.]

STOCKTON.—An act for lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town and borough of Stockton, in the county of Durham. [1 Geo. 4, c. 62.]

SUNDERLAND.—An act for paving, lighting, watching, and cleansing the town of Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham; for removing the market; for building a town-hall or market-house, and for otherwise improving the said town; and for establishing a watch on the River Wear. [50 Geo. 3, c. 27.]

An act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town and parish of Sunderland near the Sea, in the county of Durham; for removing the market, and for otherwise improving the said town. [7 Geo. 4, c. 120.]

SWANSEA.—An act for better paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the several streets and other public passages and places within the town and franchise of Swansea, in the county of Glamorgan, and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances and obstructions therein. [49 Geo. 3, c. 79.]

TEWKESBURY.—An act for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets, lanes, ways, passages, and places within the town of Tewkesbury, and the precincts thereof, in the county of Gloucester; for the removal of present, and prevention of future encroachments, nuisances, and annoyances therein; for regulating carts and other carriages, and ascertaining the rates of carriage; and for widening some part of the street called Church street, within the said town. [26 Geo. 3, c. 17.]

TIVERTON.—An act for the better and more easy rebuilding of the town of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, and for determining differences touching houses and buildings burnt down or demolished, by reason of the late dreadful fire there, and for the better preventing dangers from fire for the future. [5 Geo. 2.]

An act for paving and otherwise improving the town of Tiverton in the county of Devon. [34 Geo. 3, c. 52.]

An act for amending and enlarging the powers and provisions of an act of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An act for paving and otherwise improving the town of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, and for lighting the said town." [3 Geo. 3, c. 60.]

TRURO.—An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and widening the streets, lanes, and passages; for removing and preventing encroachments, nuisances, and annoyances; and for regulating the porters and drivers of carts, within the borough of Truro, and part of the adjoining parishes, in the county of Cornwall. [30 Geo. 3, c. 62.]

WALLINGFORD.—An act for paving the footways, and for cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, lanes, passages, and places within the borough of Wallingford, in the county of Berks; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, incroachments, and obstructions therein. [35 Geo. 3, c. 75.]

WALSALL.—An act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, widening, regulating, and otherwise improving the town of Walsall, and the neighbourhood thereof, within the parish of Walsall, in the county of Stafford. [5 Geo. 4, c. 68.]

WELLS.—An act for more effectually repairing and improving certain roads leading to and from the city or borough of Wells, in the county of Somerset; and for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and watering the said roads, and the streets, lanes, and public passages within the said city or borough, and liberty of Saint Andrew, and suburbs of the said city and borough, and removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 12.]

An act for lighting with gas the city and borough of Wells, in the county of Somerset, the liberty of Saint Andrew, and suburbs of the said city or borough. [2 Will. 4, c. 37.]

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE-REGIS. — An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in the county of Dorset; and for removing all encroachments, obstructions, and annoyances therein. [16 Geo. 3, c. 57.]

An act for more effectually cleansing, lighting, and watching the borough and town of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, in the county of Dorset, and removing incroachments and annoyances therein; for licensing and regulating chairmen and other persons plying for hire, for establishing markets, and for giving further powers to the quay-master of the harbour of the said town. [50 Geo. 3, c. 187.]

WINCHESTER. — An act for the better paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and other public passages within the city of Winchester; and also within the several parishes of Saint Bartholomew Hide, Saint John's in the Soke, Saint

Peter's Cheesehill, Saint Swithin and Saint Michael in the West Soke, in the Suburbs of the said City, and for preventing nuisances and annoyances therein; and for widening and rendering the same more commodious. [11 Geo. 3, c. 9.]

An act for amending and enlarging the powers of an act of his present Majesty for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and public passages in the city of Winchester, and several parishes in the suburbs thereof, and for removing and preventing nuisances therein. [48 Geo. 3, c. 2.]

WINDSOR.—An act for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the streets and lanes in the parish and borough of New Windsor, in the country of Berks, and for preventing nuisances and annoyances therein. [9 Geo. 3, c. 10.]

WISBEACH.—An act for establishing a cattle market within the town of Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely; for taking down and removing shambles therein; for paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the said town, and removing nuisances therein, for preserving and improving the port and harbour of Wisbeach, and for regulating the pilots belonging thereto. [50 Geo. 3, c. 206.]

WORCESTER.—An act for better supplying the city of Worcester, and the liberties thereof, with water; and for more effectually paving, lighting, watching, and otherwise improving the said city. [4 Geo. 4, c. 69.]

YARMOUTH GREAT.—An act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, and watching the town of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, and for removing nuisances and annoyances therein, and for making other improvements in the said town. [50 Geo. 3, c. 23.]

YORK.—An act for paving, lighting, watching, and improving the city of York and the suburbs thereof, and the liberty of Saint Peter, within the said city, and for regulating the police of the same respectively. [6 Geo. 4, c. 127.]

An act for improving and enlarging the market places within the city of York, and rendering the approaches thereto more commodious; and for regulating and maintaining the several markets and fairs held within the same city, and the suburbs thereof; and for amending an act of his late Majesty for paving, lighting, watching, and improving the said city, and other purposes. [3 Will. 4, c. 62.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at St James's, the 11th of September, 1835,

Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council,

5th and 6th William IV, c. 76, s. 140.

Whereas, by an act passed in the 5th and 6th year of his Majesty's reign, intituled "An act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," it was, among other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for his Majesty, if he should think fit, by the advice of his Privy Council, to order any days and time before the first day of February next for doing the several matters required or authorised by the said act to be done, in lieu of the several days and times for the present year thereinbefore specified, or any of them; and that in such case all matters mentioned in such order should be done on and within such days and times as should be mentioned respectively in that behalf in such order, as if the days and times mentioned in such order had in every instance been mentioned in the said act, instead of the days and times therein before respectively mentioned in that behalf, and not otherwise; Provided always, that nothing therein contained should authorise his Majesty to appoint any days or times other than were therein before specified, for any matters required or authorised by the said act to be done, after the expiration of this present year:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by the advice of his most honourable Privy Council, in pursuance of the power vested in his Majesty by this said act, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows: (that is to say)

Sec. 15. His Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, does hereby order that the overseers of the poor of every parish wholly or in part within any borough named in either of the schedules (A.) or (B.), to the said act annexed, shall make out, and shall deliver to the town clerk of the borough, the burgess list according to the provisions of the said act, on the 7th day of November in this year, instead of the 5th day of September as provided in the said act: And that the said overseers shall keep a true copy of such lists, to be perused by any person without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours, between the said 7th day of November and the 17th day of November in this year, instead of the time between the 5th and 15th days of September; and that the town clerk shall cause a copy of all

such lists to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within the borough, on every day during the week next preceding the 17th day of November in this year, instead of the week next preceding the 15th day of September.

Sec. 17. And his Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, does hereby order, that every person whose name shall have been omitted in any such burgess list, and who shall claim to have his name inserted therein, and every person authorised by the said act to object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained in any burgess list, shall give such notice thereof respectively, as by the said act is required, on or before the 17th day of November, in this year, instead of the 15th day of September; and that the town clerk of every such borough shall cause copies of the lists to be made out by him of all such persons so claiming and so objected to, according to the provisions of the said act, to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall, or in some public and conspicuous situation within such borough, during the eight days next preceding the 1st day of December in this year, instead of the eight days next preceding the 1st day of October, and that the town clerk shall likewise keep a copy of the names of all the persons so claiming as aforesaid, and also a copy of the names of all persons so objected to as aforesaid, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the eight days (Sunday excepted) next preceding the 1st day of December in this year, instead of the eight days (Sunday excepted) next preceding the 1st day of October.

Sec. 18, 20. And his Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, does hereby order that the barristers to be appointed to revise the lists of burgesses of the said boroughs, according to the provisions of the said act, shall hold their courts as directed by the said act, for the purpose of revising the said burgess lists at some time between the first day of December inclusive, and the 15th day of December inclusive in this year, instead of the time between the 1st day of October inclusive, and the 15th day of October inclusive.

Sec. 22. And his Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, does hereby order that the town clerk of every such borough shall cause the burgess roll of the burgesses of such borough to be completed on or before the 22d day of December in this year, instead of causing it to be completed on or before the 22d day of October.

Sec. 30. And his Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, does hereby order that the councillors of every such borough shall be elected, according to the provisions of the said act, on the 26th day of December in this year, instead of the 1st day of November.

Sec. 25. And his Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, does hereby order that the aldermen of every such borough shall be elected, according to the provisions of the said act, on the 31st day of December in this year, instead of the 9th day of November.

Sec. 49, 61, 69.* And his Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, does hereby order that the first quarterly meeting of the council of every such borough shall be holden at noon, on the 1st day of January in the year 1836, instead of the 9th day of November in this year; and that the mayor of every such borough shall be elected, according to the provisions of the said act, on the said 1st day of January, instead of the said 9th day of November; and that the sheriff to be appointed in any such borough, according to the provisions of the said act, shall be appointed accordingly on the said 1st day of January, instead of the 1st day of November in this year.

C. C. GREVILLE.

* Sect. 58, relating to Town Clerks, is not noticed in this order.

BURGESSES *to be Qualified to Vote at Municipal Elections must fulfil the following Conditions :—*

1. On the last day of August in any year must have occupied a house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, in the borough, during that year, and the whole of each of *the two preceding* years. Section 9.

2. During the time of his occupation must have been an inhabitant householder within the borough, or within seven miles of the borough.

3. Must be duly enrolled.

4. To be enrolled in any year, must have been rated, during his time of occupation, in respect of the premises occupied, to all rates made for the relief of the poor of the parish in which the premises are situated.

5. Must have paid before the last day of August all poor-rates and borough-rates, payable for his said premises, except such as became payable six calendar months before the last day of August.

N.B. The premises occupied need not have been continuously the same.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, *namely, a Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, in addition to fulfilling the conditions imposed on Burgesses, are also required to have the following qualifications :—*

6. In boroughs divided into *four or more wards*, to be seised or possessed of real or personal estate to the amount of 1000l., or to be rated to the relief of the poor *upon* the annual value of 30l. at least; and in boroughs directed to be divided into *less than four* wards, or which shall not be divided into wards, to be seised or possessed of real or personal estate to the amount of 500l., or to be rated to the relief of the poor upon the annual value of *not less than* 15l.

Every Burgess is disqualified to be a Member of the Council of a Borough—

1. If in holy orders, or the regular minister of a dissenting congregation. Section 28.

2. Not having qualification under head 6, above-mentioned.

3. Holding any office or place of profit, other than that of Mayor, in the gift or disposal of the council.

4. Directly or indirectly, by himself or partner, having any share or interest in any contract or employment, with, by, or on behalf of the council.

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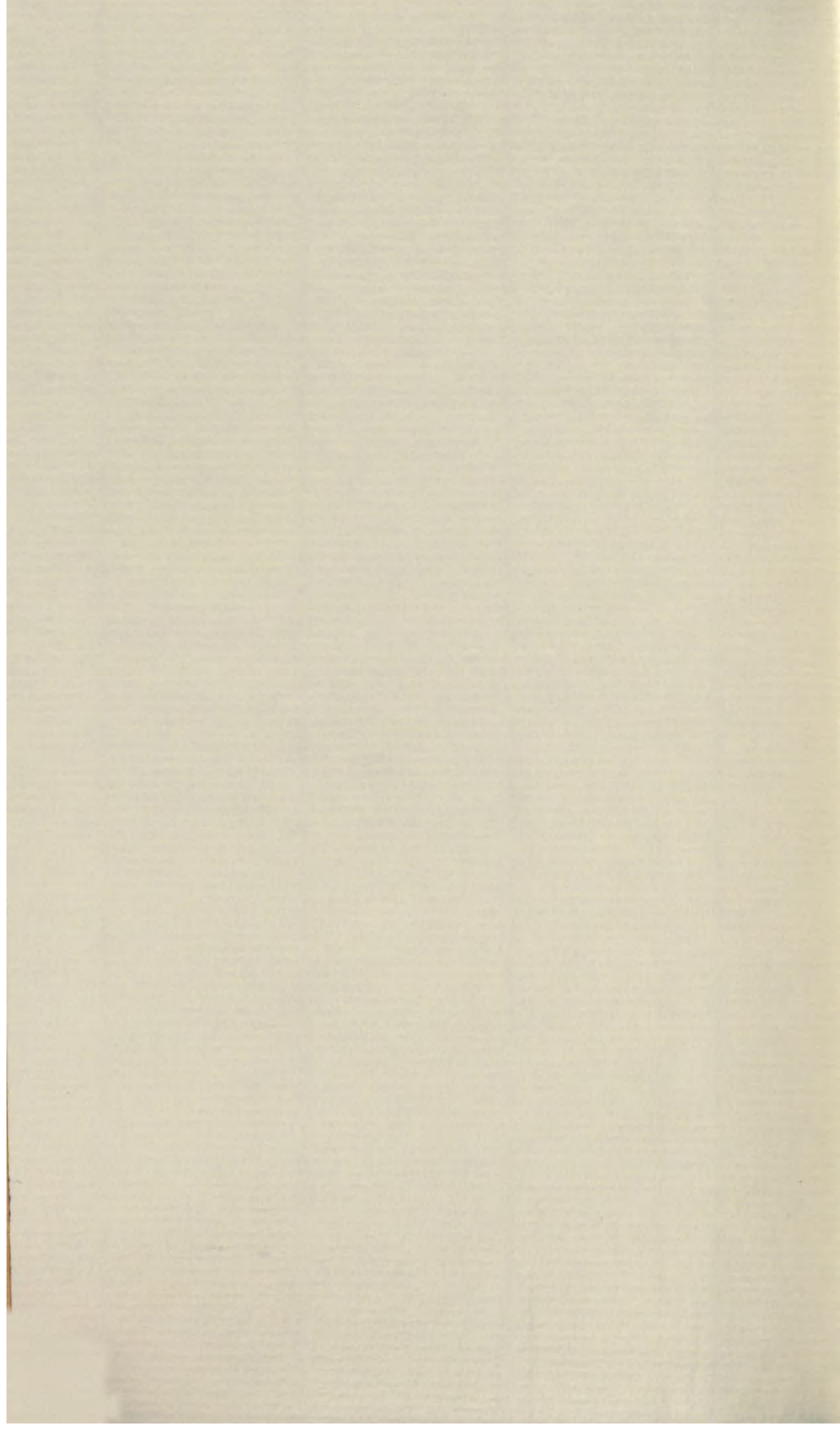
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